NEW MEXICO

Acoma Pueblo

Federal reservation
Acoma
Cibola County, New Mexico

Pueblo of Acoma
P. O. Box 309
Acomita, NM 87034
(505) 552-6604
Fax: 552-6600

Total area	378,114 acres
Federal Trust	364,809 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	377,794
Individually owned (BIA 1994)	320
Total labor force	898
Potential labor force (BIA 1993)	2,069
High school graduate or higher	64.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.8%
Unemployment rate (Acoma Pueblo 1994)	38.57%
Per capita income (Acoma Pueblo 1994)	$4,049
Total reservation population (Pueblo 1995)	6,091
Tribal enrollment (BIA 1993)	5,902

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pueblo of Acoma is located in the northwest corner of Cibola County, New Mexico. The pueblo is 120 miles from Santa Fe, 56 miles west of Albuquerque, and 15 miles from Grants. Adjacent to the Laguna Pueblo, the reservation spans approximately 378,000 acres. Most of the reservation lies south of U.S. I-40, between Grants and Albuquerque. The reservation includes the villages of Acomita and McCartys.

The pueblo lies 365 feet above the surrounding valley of sparse, dry farmland with its mixture of pinon and juniper growth. Originally referred to as "Sky City," for its location atop the high mesa, the older village site is known to its present inhabitants as "Haaku." The original pueblo consists of 250 dwellings, none of which have running water or sewer service. A small number of people continue to reside in Old Acoma.

The Spanish made the original land grant to the Pueblo of Acoma on September 20, 1689. President Hayes confirmed the grant by patent issued on November19, 1877.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Acoma Mesa is thought to be among the oldest inhabited sites in the United States, first reported by Fray Marcos de Niza in 1539 and then visited by Francisco de Coronado's army in 1540. The Spanish title "Kingdom of Acu" originated through these and subsequent encounters during the 16th century. The Spaniards believed that 5,000 to 10,000 warlike people occupied a very large area in this kingdom. The early descriptions supported the Acoma's claims to traditional lands comprising some five million acres and numerous villages. The vast majority of the Acoma's aboriginal domain was taken from them. The Acoma subsequently recovered half a million of the original five million acres.

While the Acoma received just over $6,000,000 from the Indian Claims Commission in 1970, after decades of litigation, they received no land exchange as a result of their claims. Now the Acoma are determined to restore their aboriginal lands by purchasing ranches and properties bordering the reservation. In 1977, the tribe purchased the Berryhill, or Bibo, Ranch that includes 13,860 acres to the west of the reservation. The Berryhill purchase was followed by the acquisition of the Kowina Foundation Purchase of 1979, which includes extensive ancestral ruins of the same name, a museum complex, and 83.80 acres.

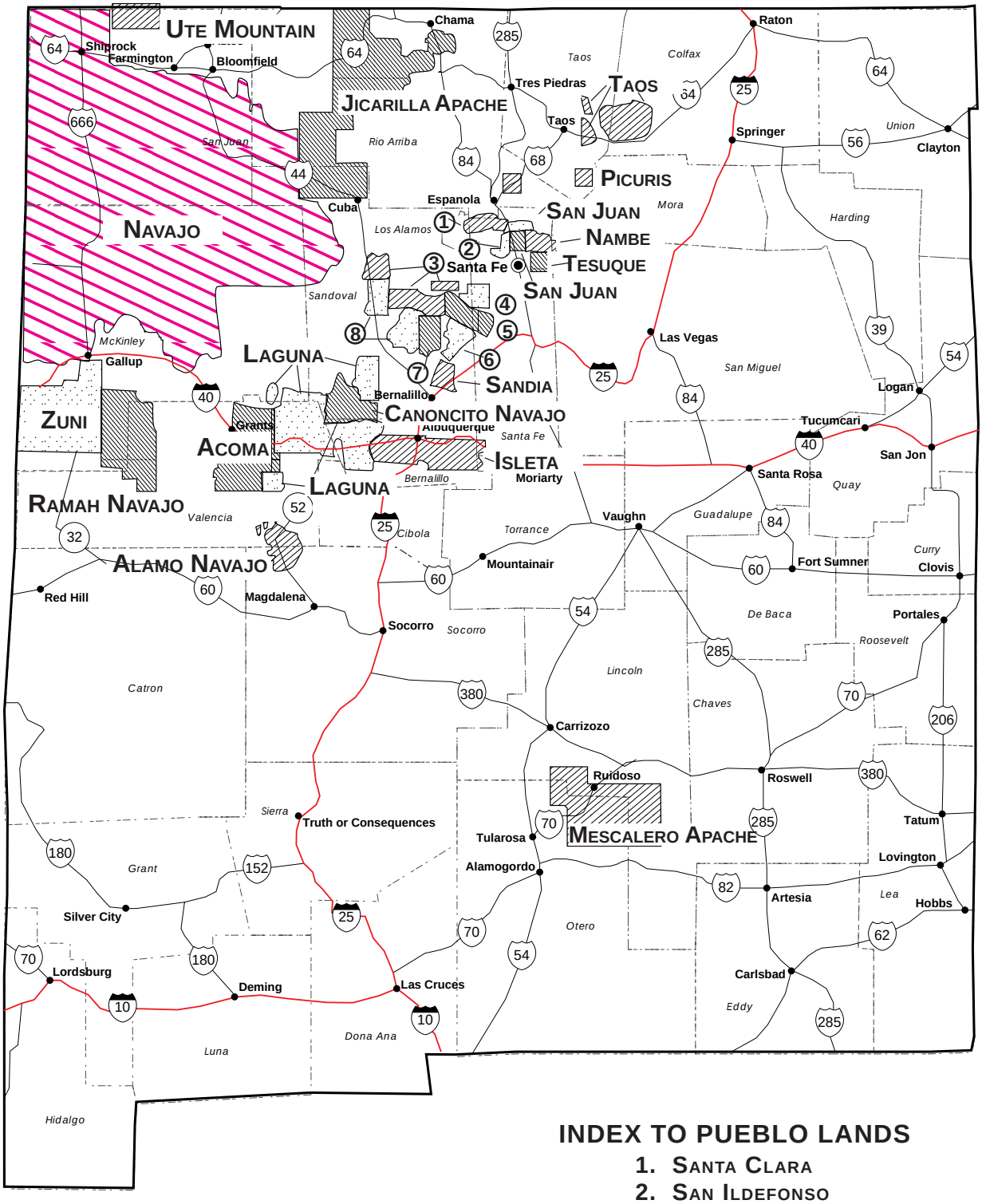
In 1978, the Acoma purchased the large Wilson ranch, known locally as the Bar-15, to the east and south of the reservation. In 1982, the tribe added 291.84 acres to the west through purchase of a farm from Pete Baca, Jr. Also in 1982, the tribe bought the Los Cerritos property, 236.4 acres north of the reservation, which includes a business complex just north of Acomita. A trading post, a warehouse, a restaurant, a 25 unit mobile home and RV park site, and a Chevron service station are situated within the business complex. Former Governor Merle L. Garcia championed the purchase of this area because of its potential to become the cornerstone of Acoma economic development efforts.

The most recent and largest purchase occurred in 1988, when tribal Governor Ray A. Histia finalized the Red Lake Ranch purchase of 114,342 acres south of the reservation. The tribe retrieved valuable religious sites through these purchases.

During the past 37 years, the Pueblo of Acoma has moved from a primarily agrarian-based economy to an economy dependent upon regional mining activities and federal dollars. Local farming has dwindled over the past 50 years due to increased pollution of the Rio San Jose waters caused by the growing town of Grants, but ranching has increased significantly. Community development activities during this period have stressed the need for providing basic community services.

GOVERNMENT

The pueblo is governed by the 12-member elected Acoma Tribal Council. Council officers and members are appointed by the cacique for an indefinite term. Seven members, including either the chairperson or vice-chairperson, represents a quorum. The



INDEX TO PUEBLO LANDS

1. SANTA CLARA
2. SAN ILDEFONSO
3. JEMEZ
4. COCHITI
5. SANTO DOMINGO
6. SAN FELIPE
7. SANTA ANA
8. ZIA

tribal governor, first and second lieutenants, the tribal secretary, and a tribal interpreter constitute the tribal administration, which works closely with the Council to lead the community.

In 1863, President Lincoln presented to Acoma and several other pueblo groups in New Mexico a silver-headed cane in recognition of their political and legal right to land and self-government. Traditionally, the canes are kept by the governors of each pueblo as a symbol of their authority during their terms of office. Although the tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, Acoma Pueblo chose not to adopt a constitution or charter. Acoma's traditional government serves as a stabilizing force for the community.

The Pueblo of Acoma has an established tribal court system, with an independent and separate trial court. The Tribal Council currently serves as the appellate court. The Pueblo of Acoma is a member of the recently constituted Southwest Inter-Tribal Court of Appeals. Among the court's codes and ordinances affecting business development are the Zoning Resolution for the Los Cerritos Business District, the Business Privilege Tax Ordinance, and the Bingo Ordinance.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Approximately 125 families are involved in ranching and/or farming. The reservation contains 2,000 acres of irrigible farm lands. Acoma has recently purchased two cattle ranches, which have an estimated additional carrying capacity of 420 head. The Bar-15 Ranch consists of 73,000 acres, and the Red Lake Ranch consists of 114,000 acres. A total of 2,000 head of cattle graze the area. There are two livestock organizations: the Acoma Cattle Association, and, the Acoma Livestock Growers Organization. Additionally, 238 acres of the reservation are farmed, generating approximately $53,981 annually. Residential farming areas are located in the San Jose River Valley. Bar-15 has received several stewardship awards and is becoming famous for its Hereford cattle operation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The pueblo has developed a comprehensive plan for its economic growth. Development efforts focus on establishing a well-balanced economic base, which will provide job opportunities using the natural resources of the pueblo to their highest advantage and allow those people who wish to live and work on the pueblo to do so without sacrificing their earning capacity or quality of life.

FORESTRY

The reservation contains 178,396 acres of forested land, of which 4,500 are used for commercial purposes. Tribal members use the land for fuelwood for both personal consumption and sale. The pueblo operates a fuelwood business, begun in 1992 with the assistance of the BIA. In another BIA-assisted venture, the tribe started a woodland specialty project in 1993. They subsequently purchased a chipper and have shredded and sold 450 cubic feet of pinon-juniper. In 1994, the pueblo sold 1,277,087 board feet of sawlogs, woodlogs, and pulpwood material, for a total of $268,894. Timber species on the reservation include pinon, juniper, ponderosa pine, and Gambel oak.

GAMING

In 1995, the former Bibo Trading Post was renovated to house the Sky City Casino. The casino offers its guests daily and nightly bingo games, reel and video slots, pull tabs, and card games.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

51 percent of all employment of the tribal work force stems from community projects and facilities. The tribal government employs approximately 160 people, in addition to those employed through the school, IHS hospital, Laguna Pueblo, and the NM State Highway Department.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The pueblo owns a 17,000-square-foot, multi-purpose building (known as the EDA building), located on six acres of land, which is available for light or heavy manufacturing. In addition, the tribe has 363 acres of land available for commercial development. Available industrial land sites are 53 acres of lakefront property; 47 acres of frontage property along U.S. I-40; and, off exit 102, 235 acres zoned for commercial development property, as well as another 28 acres of road development property.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources on Acoma land include coal, oil, natural gas, uranium, rock, clay, sand, and gravel. Geothermal resources have been discovered on Acoma lands; one site has shown water temperatures varying from 82 to 134 degrees Fahrenheit. Wildlife resources are plentiful; they include deer, elk, antelope, and small game.

SERVICES

A tribal-owned grocery store in the Los Cerritos area serves the surrounding communities. Additionally, the tribe operates a commercial complex which includes an Exxon gas station, a convenience store, a laundromat, a restaurant, bingo facilities, and a video store.

The single largest private business sector at Acoma is pottery-making. In 1990, it was estimated that there were over 120 self-employed potters. Pottery can be purchased at the Visitor's Center or at the nearby open-market.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Old Acoma or "Sky City," considered the oldest continuously inhabited city in the United States, is very popular with visitors. Tours are offered daily, except for July 10-13 and on either the first or second weekend of October. Enchanted Mesa, a monolith standing a few miles east of Acoma, rises nearly 400 feet above the valley, looming large in Acoma history. Acoma legend teaches that the mesa was inhabited by tribal ancestors. The San Esteban del Rey Mission shares the massive sandstone mesa with the Pueblo of Acoma. The mission was completed in 1640 on the site of a previous village and is registered as a National Historic Landmark. There is a Tourist Visitor Center at Old Acoma which offers a restaurant featuring both Anglo-American and traditional dishes. Overnight camping facilities are available at Acomita Lake. Hotels are located in nearby Grants, 15 miles from the reservation.

There are many festivals and celebrations in Acoma Pueblo, including the Governor's Feast, Easter Celebration, Santa Maria Feast, Fiesta Day, rooster pulls, and the Harvest Dance and Annual Feast of San Estevan. While visitors are welcome at a number of these celebrations, no camera or video use is allowed at ceremonies or dances. Visitors must check in at the visitor center upon arrival.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The pueblo is located three miles from Interstate 40. Cargo rail service (AT&SF) is available. An international airport is located in Albuquerque. Greyhound and Trailways bus companies serve

the region, as do Federal Express and UPS. Passenger rail service is available in Albuquerque.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is supplied to the reservation by the Continental Divide Electric Cooperative. The Gas Company of New Mexico provides gas service. The tribe maintains a lagoon sewage system. Plans are underway to improve the water and sewer systems. The pueblo hosts a BIA Community Elementary School, an Acoma Head Start, and a multi-purpose training facility. Students also attend the Acomita Day School, the Sky City Community School, and the Laguna-Acoma High School. A community college offering vocational / technical training and a branch of New Mexico State University are located in Grants. The Acoma-Canoncito-Laguna Health Facility provides health care to tribal members. The reservation features a Tribal Office Complex and a trailer park. The tribe publishes a daily paper and has access to cable TV and three local radio stations.

SERVICES

Business establishments within the Alamo Chapter area include a trading post, a gas station, a video shop, and a cafe.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The main highways through the area are State Route 169 and BIA Road N-55. A new paved road was constructed between Alamo and Magdalena. A 45 mile road, which will connect the reservation with Interstate 40, is being planned.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Alamo has a Senior Citizens Center, a Cultural Center, and a Community Health representative. The Alamo Clinic provides basic health care while seriously ill cases are referred to Bernalillo County Medical Center in Albuquerque or Socorro Hospital in Socorro. Alamo has a K-12 school system though many students attend public school in Magdalena. Alamo also operates a Head Start program.

Alamo Reservation

Federal reservation
Navajo
Socorro County, NM

Alamo Navajo Chapter
P. O. Box 383
Magdalena, NM 87825
(505) 854-2686
Fax: 854-2685

Total area	63,108.83 acres
Tribally owned	43,334.77 acres
Individually owned	19,774.06 acres
Total labor force	403
High school graduate or higher	27.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.1%
Unemployment rate	25.1%
Per capita income	$2,680
Total reservation population	1,528

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Alamo is situated 220 miles southeast of the Navajo Nation capital of Window Rock, AZ. It is 20 miles from Magdalena, NM. The nearest large city is Socorro, NM, 57 miles to the southeast. The reservation is generally semi-arid, range land, some rolling hills, badlands, volcanic rock formations, and mountains.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

See "Navajo Nation" under Arizona for information.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Navajo Tribal Council recently approved a land lease, referred to as the Henderson Ranch, to be used for blue corn production, as well as other business and industrial ventures. Two cooperative farming operations, the Blue Corn Demo Farm and the Chapter Demo Ranch, were established in the late 1980s. The Alamo Navajo Advisory Board, Inc., is currently raising 80 head of cattle.

Canoncito Reservation

Federal reservation
Navajo
Bernalillo and Cibola counties, New Mexico

Canoncito Navajo Chapter
Canoncito, NM 87026
(505) 836-4221
Fax: 839-7322

Total area (BIA 1994)	76,813 acres
Federal trust (BIA 1994)	69,144 acres
Total labor force	741
High school graduate or higher	42.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.3%
Unemployment rate	28.1%
Per capita income	$7,554
Total population	1,183

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Canoncito Reservation lies about 30-miles east of Albuquerque, New Mexico, just north of Interstate 40, in arid plateau country. In 1868, when New Mexico's Navajo Reservation was established by the U.S. government, the Canoncito Reservation was settled by Navajo people who chose not to make the long march to the Navajo Reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

See "Navajo Nation" under Arizona for further information.

ECONOMY

Because it is part of the Navajo Nation, Canoncito Reservation receives a portion of the Navajo Tribe's revenues—largely proceeds from mining and mineral sales. Most reservation inhabitants work off the reservation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Canoncito Reservation is just north of Interstate 40, a major east-west artery in the region. Passenger and freight rail service, bus service, and commercial air service are available in Albuquerque, 35 miles east of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Gas is provided by Gas Company of New Mexico, electricity by Public Service Company of New Mexico. Water is well-drawn. Medical care and hospitalization are available in Albuquerque.

Cochiti Pueblo

Federal reservation
Keresan
Sandoval County, New Mexico

Pueblo of Cochiti
P. O. Box 70
Cochiti, NM 87041
(505) 867-3211
Fax: 465-2245

Total area	50,681.46 acres
Tribally owned	50,681.46 acres
Total labor force	290
High school graduate or higher	74.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.8%
Unemployment rate	4.1%
Per capita income	$5,828
Total population	1,410

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
The Cochiti Pueblo is located on the west side of the Rio Grande in north-central New Mexico, about 25 miles southwest of Santa Fe. The reservation lies in the foothills of the red-cliffed Jemez Mountains. The land is rolling and sprinkled with pinon and juniper trees. The climate is semi-arid and quite moderate. The elevation averages about 5,400 feet.

The pueblo site has been occupied by a band of Keresan Indians since prior to the arrival of the Spanish in the year 1540. Because Cochiti lies west of the Rio Grande and away from the primary Spanish routes, the pueblo was not often visited by outsiders until after 1581. In 1680, the Pueblo Revolt resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish colonists from the area north of the Rio Grande. The Pueblo Indians maintained their independence, and in 1689 the Spanish Crown established the original pueblo land grant. Cochiti Pueblo enjoyed independence until 1821, when the Mexican government gained control over New Mexico and declared the people citizens of Mexico. In 1846, the U.S. gained control over New Mexico. The 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo confirmed the traditional Indian land grants. In 1864, the U.S. Congress patented the original Cochiti land grant from the Spanish Crown.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
The Cochiti are from the Eastern Keresan language group, which comprises a cluster of five pueblos. It is generally agreed that the Cochiti lived at Frijoles Canyon until a few centuries before the beginning of the Spanish colonial era in the 1590s. The band has occupied the site of the present-day pueblo for at least 700 years. The present Cochiti village lies near the center of the reservation, a tract of land lying along the Rio Grande, which provides irrigation water to support the tribe's traditional farming life style.

Today, a number of traditional customs and ceremonies continue. Many tribal members belong to either the Turquoise or the Pumpkin Kiva. These moiety affiliations are passed down from fathers to their children. The clan system continues as well—traditional matrilineal units number about a dozen, with membership acquired from the mother at the time of one's birth. San Buenaventura Feast Day (July 14) honors the patron saint of the pueblo, while the Riverman's Day Celebration honors Santa Cruz. Tribal traditions perhaps remain most solidly rooted in the arts and crafts produced by tribal members. Drum makers, potters, silversmiths, painters, and storytellers are all present-day manifestations of the rich and vibrant Cochiti culture.

Recent economic developments of note include the construction of Cochiti Dam by the Army Corps of Engineers, completed in 1975. This project created Cochiti Lake, the spur to a modest residential and commercial development boom for the tribe. In addition, leasing of tribal lands provides the tribe with a significant portion of its annual income.

GOVERNMENT
Although the tribe is organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, tribal members consider themselves a traditionally organized tribe and maintain no constitution. The tribe's governing body is the Cochiti Pueblo Tribal Council, a group comprised of 43 members. The Council is composed of former top tribal officials, governors, lieutenant governors, war captain, lieutenant war captain, fiscale major, and the assistant fiscales major. Elections of officers are held on December 29 of each year, with new officers being sworn in on January 1. Terms are for one year. The pueblo maintains its own tribal court system.

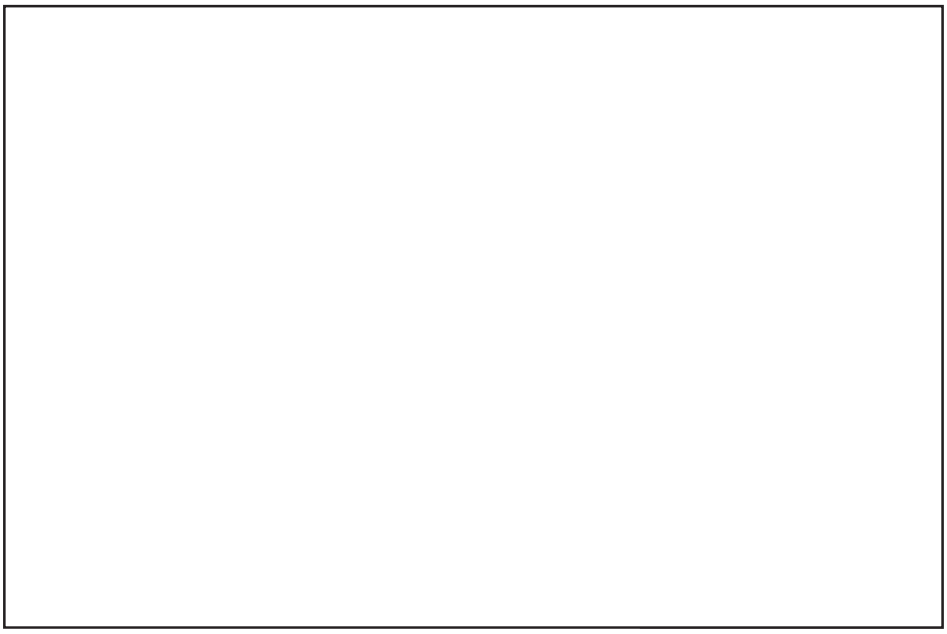
ECONOMY
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
While pueblo residents traditionally relied significantly upon agriculture, today this activity no longer figures as a major economic force within the community. Just over 15,000 acres of tribal land are designated for grazing purposes, while 880 acres are designated for farming. According to 1990 U.S. Census figures, about four people make their living on agriculture within the pueblo.

CONSTRUCTION
In 1995, construction contracting and labor provide about 25 to 30 jobs for tribal members.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
In 1984, when the developer for Cochiti Lake went bankrupt, the tribe took over the master lease of 99 years and formed the Cochiti Community Development Corporation. This enterprise manages the 600-acre Cochiti Lake residential development, a golf course, marina, recreation center, and commercial center.

FISHERIES
The Cochiti Dam Project, which created Cochiti Lake, was constructed in part for the enhancement of area fisheries and wildlife. The lake is popular with recreational fishing enthusiasts, to whom the sale of fishing permits serves as a source of tribal income. The nearby Jemez Mountains also provide good fishing grounds.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
A significant number of tribal members are employed in various facets of the tribal government, including public administration, health services, and educational services.



The Marina at Cochiti Lake

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Gas and electricity on the pueblo are provided by the Public Service Company of New Mexico. Cochiti has its own water and sewage systems. Medical care and hospitalization are provided by the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe and the Bernalillo County Medical Center in Albuquerque. The pueblo has a community center which houses tribal government offices, a dental and health clinic, substance abuse program, and the education department. An annex houses the CHR office, the Post Office, and a library. The pueblo operates a Head Start program and the Bernalillo School District administers the middle school. High school students attend Bernalillo Public High School. Radio, television, and print media are all available through Santa Fe and Albuquerque media sources.

MINING

Low-grade deposits of gold and silver on tribal lands have supported limited mining activities in the past. The reservation also holds deposits of pumice, gypsum, and clay. Approximately 20 miles east of Cochiti is the Cerrillos District, where veins of turquoise have been mined for centuries.

SERVICES

There are a variety of businesses either operated by or affiliated with the pueblo. These include a boat rental operation on Cochiti Lake, a laundromat, and a residential sub-leasing business. A restaurant and Allsup's Convenience / Package Liquors / Gas / Fast Foods Center is located at the Cochiti Lake Community Center, 3 miles from the village. There is also a small store, Romero's, in nearby Pena Blanca, and Quintana's, located in the pueblo.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

A number of the facilities associated with the Cochiti Community Development Corporation serve as first-rate tourist and recreational attractions. The golf course has been ranked by *Golf Digest* as one of the country's top 25 public courses. This spectacular high desert course is carved among the cedars, pinons, and natural arroyos. A pro shop, golf lessons from P.G.A. Golf Professionals or Assistants, tournaments, and a snack bar are all available at the course. The course is a par 72 and plays to 6,500 yards. The Cochiti Lake Marina provides boat rentals for a variety of water sports. The lake itself has areas for camping, swimming, fishing, hiking, and picnicking. In addition, the Cochiti Recreation Center offers tennis courts, a swimming pool, bingo, volleyball, and more.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the reservation is provided by Routes 22 and 16, both of which intersect with Interstate 25 about 15 miles away. The nearest commercial airport is in Santa Fe, about 25 miles away, while Albuquerque International Airport lies approximately 45 miles to the south. The major bus lines serve both of those cities; commercial train service is available in Lamy, about 30 miles away. Trucking companies serve the reservation directly.

Isleta Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tano-Tigua Tribe
Bernalillo, Torrence, and Valencia counties, New Mexico

Pueblo of Isleta
P. O. Box 1270
Isleta, NM 87022
(505) 869-3111
Fax: 869-4236

Total area	211,045 acres
Total labor force	1,209
High school graduate or higher	67.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.3%
Unemployment rate	11.7%
Per capita income	$7,107
Total reservation population	2,979
Tribal enrollment	4,538

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Isleta Pueblo is located approximately 15 miles south of Albuquerque. It is one of the largest pueblos in New Mexico, covering an area more than 329 square miles. Its terrain is diverse, extending from the forested Manzano Mountains in the east, to the mesa lands of the Rio Puerco in the west. The principal village of Isleta lies in the Rio Grande Valley.

The pueblo has occupied its present site for at least 450 years. In 1855, the U.S. Congress confirmed the Spanish land grant to Isleta's inhabitants, which was reconfirmed and patented in 1864.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Isleta Pueblo stood at its present location when Francisco de Coronado first explored the area in the 1540s. Spanish colonists returned in 1598, led by Juan de Oñate. Harsh Spanish rule

devastated pueblo life for the next 80 years. The Mission of San Antonio, constructed in 1613 in the village of Isleta, was part of the Spanish colonists' system of forced religious conversion. Though the Isletans did not participate actively in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, hundreds were taken prisoner by the Spaniards and the remaining population was forced to flee westward to Hopi territory. The pueblo was re-populated in the early 1700s.

Traditionally an agricultural society, Isleta's principal crop was corn. Irrigation systems were developed using water from the Rio Grande. Despite differences in language, Isleta shares many cultural similarities with the Acoma and Laguna Pueblos due to prolonged periods of contact. Isletans speak Tiwa, a dialect of Tanoan.

Isleta has five corn groups. In this matrilineal culture, Isletans belong to their mother's corn group. In addition, they belong to one of two moieties, *Shifun* (Black Eye) and *Shure* (Red Eye). Each moiety is responsible for the execution of one major ceremonial dance each year. As in many pueblo cultures, religious ceremony is an integral part of everyday life among Isleta's people.

After a long period of internal division between conservative and less traditional members, the pueblo adopted a constitution in 1947 which reunited the two factions. The 1947 constitution was replaced in 1970 by a new constitution.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Roughly 4,500 acres of land are under cultivation. Fewer than 10 percent of the people employed on the reservation have jobs in commercial farming and ranching. Woodlands are utilized for grazing, hunting, and the harvest of pinon nuts.

The Isleta Pueblo Farming Enterprise assists Isleta farmers with agricultural equipment, laser land leveling, and irrigation systems maintenance and improvement.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The pueblo is currently renovating the Isleta Lakes recreational facilities, and plans are underway to double the size of the Isleta Gaming Palace by spring of 1996.

The pueblo has a comprehensive master plan which calls for greatly expanded tourism and recreational opportunities, including further renovation of the casino into a resort destination with a hotel, conference facilities, a championship-caliber 27-hole golf course, and upgraded camping facilities. A 680-acre regional park is planned as well, with RV access and a recreation complex offering a range of sports and leisure activities.

FISHERIES

The Isleta Lakes, stocked with trout and channel catfish, provide good recreational fishing.

FORESTRY

Over 750 acres of commercial timber stand in the Manzano Mountains are periodically thinned for the sale of timber and firewood. The timber harvesting enterprise began in 1987. A forest management plan is under review in 1995.

GAMING

The pueblo operates the Isleta Gaming Palace, one of the largest casinos in New Mexico. The 33,000-square-foot facility currently attracts an average daily attendance of 2,000 people and employs over 600 people. The enterprise provides significant revenue for maintaining tribal governmental operations and social and community programs, as well as capital resources for the pueblo's continued economic development.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal-operated law enforcement, educational, and health departments employ a number of tribal members. Significant among these is the Community Health Representative Program (CHRP), which employs and trains pueblo residents to work in a variety of health care occupations. Other opportunities are offered by the Isleta schools, and solid waste management, fire and rescue, and water quality programs.

SERVICES

Tribal businesses include a small supermarket, a gas station, Isleta Sand and Gravel, Isleta Farming Enterprises, a campground, and the casino. A gift shop sells locally produced arts and crafts.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Isleta Pueblo began to develop its tourism industry in the late 1970s with the establishment of a fishing park and recreation area. Facilities include Bass, Turtle, and Sunrise Lakes, a picnic area, a playground, and a campground. The lakes are stocked with trout and catfish.

The casino attracts many visitors, averaging a daily attendance of 2,000 people.

The village itself is of architectural interest. Visitors are welcome to visit the Isleta mission church, constructed in the early 1600s, which presides over the pueblo's historic plaza. A small museum is located adjacent to the church.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Isleta Pueblo is located 13 miles south of Albuquerque on Interstate 25. Airport service is available at Albuquerque International Airport. A freight railway runs north-south through the reservation along the Rio Grande corridor. Bus and passenger service is available in Albuquerque, and trucks serve the reservation directly.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Isleta Pueblo has one elementary school. Older students attend schools in Albuquerque and Los Lunas. Head Start, summer recreation, and youth counseling programs are operated by the pueblo. A small pueblo-owned health clinic provides both basic and emergency care. The pueblo also runs its own ambulance service. The tribal operated Community Health Representative Program provides a variety of health services to members, including nutrition, counseling, and maternity and child care. Additionally, the pueblo operates the Cottonwood de Isleta Rehabilitation Center, a 65-bed inpatient facility on a 26-acre site.

There are a number of community service projects being planned in the pueblo. A multi-purpose complex, housing a recreation center, a health center, and an education center is under development. The recreation center, which is ready for construction in 1995, will feature a swimming pool, gymnasium, and weight training and aerobics facilities. The health and education centers are still in planning stages.

Jemez Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tano-Jemez
Sandoval County, New Mexico

Office of the Governor - Jemez Pueblo
P. O. Box 100
Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024
(505) 834-7359
Fax: 834-7331

Total area	89,619.19 acres
Tribally owned	89,618.3 acres
Government owned	.83 acres
Total labor force	560
High school graduate or higher	68.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.8%
Unemployment rate	21.1%
Per capita income	$4,775
Total reservation population	1,734
Tribal enrollment	2,588

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Jemez Reservation is located in north-central New Mexico, within the southern end of the stunningly beautiful Canon de San Diego, about 50 miles northwest of Albuquerque and 75 miles southwest of Santa Fe. The reservation covers just under 90,000 acres. Most tribal members reside in the village known as Walatowa (a Towa word meaning "this is THE place").

The original Spanish land grant to the pueblo was made on September 20, 1689. The U.S. Congress confirmed the grant on December 22, 1858. President Lincoln issued a patent to cover the grant on November 1, 1864. Ancestors of the Jemez migrated to the pueblo's present location from the four-corners area during the late 14th century.

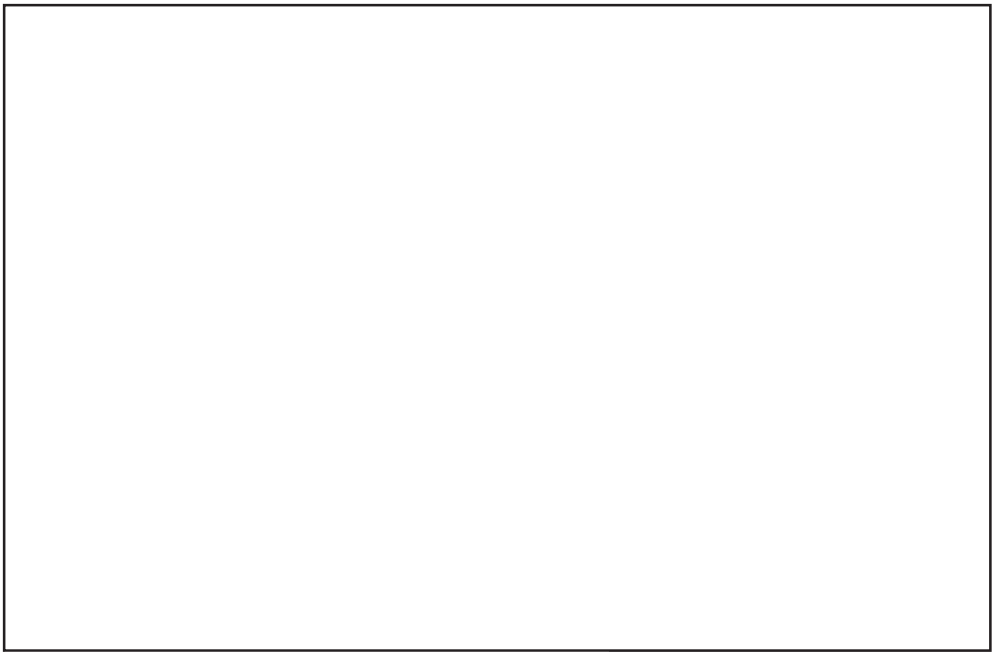
CULTURE AND HISTORY

Oral history holds that ancestors of the present-day Jemez people originated in a place called "Hua-na-tota." The tribe migrated to the Canon de San Diego region in the 14th century and became one of the largest and most powerful of the Pueblo cultures by the time of European contact in 1541. They traditionally relied on hunting, gathering, and farming for their subsistence. The pueblo's first contact with Europeans came with the Coronado Expedition. Following the Coronado Expedition, the tribe was left in peace for 40 years until the next wave of Spanish explorers arrived. During the next 80 years, the Jemez people carried out numerous revolts and uprisings in response to Spanish attempts to forcibly Christianize them. These activities culminated in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, during which the Spanish were expelled from the New Mexico Province by the collaborative efforts of all the Pueblo Nations. By 1688, the Spanish had begun their reconquest and by 1696 finally succeeded in subduing the Jemez Nation and concentrating the tribe into the village of Walatowa, where they reside today. In 1838, the Towa-speaking people from the Pueblo of Pecos (located just east of Santa Fe) were invited to resettle at the Jemez Pueblo in order to escape harassment by the Spanish and Comanches. In 1936, the groups were merged by an Act of Congress.

Today, farming still serves as an important source of tribal income, with corn and chili crops being particularly well-respected. In addition, many tribal members now also work in the region's timber industry and in the reservation's thriving and internationally renowned arts and crafts cottage industry. Other members find employment off the reservation in fields like high technology—at Los Alamos Laboratories and at computer firms in Albuquerque and Santa Fe—and in government positions with the BIA and other agencies. Traditional culture remains vital at Jemez, with many dances and ceremonies held throughout the year.

GOVERNMENT

The Pueblo of Jemez is a sovereign nation with an independent government and tribal court system. The secular tribal government includes the Tribal Council, the Jemez Governor, two lieutenant governors, two fiscales, and a sheriff. The Tribal Council is composed of 14 members, with the presence of eight required for a quorum. Council members are former governors and serve life terms. Officers are appointed to one-year terms by the cacique, the highest religious leader. New officers are sworn in on January 1. Traditional matters are still handled through a separate governing body. The traditional government includes the spiritual and society leaders, a war captain, and a lieutenant war captain. There is also a tribal administrator as well as professional staff who ensure continuity from one administration to the next.



The Convenience Store at Jemez Pueblo

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture and livestock represent a major source of livelihood on the reservation. The Jemez people are particularly known for their corn and chili crops.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe recently undertook a traditional fieldhouse construction project, a replica of one of the base-camps traditionally used for hunting and agricultural activities. This project involved the construction of a full-sized fieldhouse, built with traditional tools and techniques by the Jemez Pueblo Summer Youth Program, under the leadership of the pueblo's Tribal Archaeologist and traditional leaders.

FISHERIES

The reservation lands, composed largely of mountainous territory covered with streams and ponds, lend themselves to recreational fishing. This is a popular activity with both tribal members and the general public, particularly at the Dragonfly Recreation Area. The tribe realizes modest revenues selling permits to non-tribal members.

FORESTRY

Timber resources on the reservation are valuable, both for saw timber and fuelwood. Tribal timber sales since 1957 have totaled nearly six million board feet of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. The reservation is home to many high-risk, over-mature trees which the tribe would like to market. The tribe is also instituting a fuelwood permit system for sales of logging slash and pinon-juniper to the general public. Annual revenues from timber sales are significant.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

A large number of tribal members are employed by the tribal government's various departments, including law enforcement and the tribal court system, health, administration, and other operations. The BIA and the Forest Service also provide employment to a number of tribal members.

MINING

In 1989, the pueblo entered into a lease agreement with Mobil Producing of Texas and New Mexico, Inc., to produce oil and gas within a 7,600-acre tract of the reservation. Other minerals available on the reservation include coal, uranium, and sand and gravel, along with geothermal energy resources. The tribe has an agreement with the P&M Construction Company to mine sand and gravel, which provides the pueblo with monthly royalty payments.

SERVICES

A cottage industry for the production and sale of arts and crafts represents a major source of employment and income for the tribe. The Jemez are internationally known for their traditional polychrome pottery, woven cloths, stone sculptures, moccasins, jewelry, and basketry.

The pueblo also operates a convenience store/gas station at the village, along Route 4. A church was renovated to house the Walatowa Visitor's Center, offering information and arts and crafts. The visitor's center sponsors the annual Jemez Red Rock Arts and Crafts Show in the Red Rocks area, near the tribe's convenience store.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation and surrounding areas offer an abundance of activities for the outdoor enthusiast. The scenic Red Rocks area is located about 3 miles north of Jemez Pueblo on Route 4. There are numerous hot springs on the reservation, excellent for soaking, with camping nearby. The hot springs and camping areas include Holy Ghost Springs and Dragonfly Recreation Area (also offering good fishing). In addition, there is an annual elk hunt for a limited number of non-tribal people, as well as a turkey bow hunt. Hiking, mountain climbing, and winter cross-country skiing are also quite popular. The Jemez State Monument at the tribal Visitor's Center offers a one-of-a-kind museum and guided tour, which includes 700-year-old pueblo ruins, a 17th century Spanish mission, and more. Finally, the pueblo celebrates a number of feast days and ceremonies throughout the year. Visitors are welcome at many of these events.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 44 connects the reservation to Interstate 25 and Albuquerque to the southeast and to Farmington to the northwest. Highway 4 runs up the Jemez Canyon and then east to Los Alamos. Commercial bus service is available in San Ysidro, 15 miles from the pueblo. Commercial train lines serve Bernalillo, 35 miles away. Truck lines serve the reservation directly.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided by the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. Water and sewer systems are provided by the tribe through IHS. The pueblo maintains its own health clinic that serves as the primary source of care for most tribal members. For more serious health problems, the Albuquerque Indian Hospital, the University of New Mexico Hospital, and traditional healers provide services and care. The pueblo hosts a BIA day school and a public school for elementary and secondary grades, as well as a Head Start program which utilizes teachers and teacher's aides from the community. High school students either go to public school in Jemez Springs or attend boarding school in Santa Fe.

Jicarilla Apache Reservation

Federal reservation
Jicarilla Apache
Rio Arriba and Sandoval counties, New Mexico

Jicarilla Apache Tribe
P. O. Box 547
Dulce, New Mexico 87528
(505) 759-3242
Fax: 759-3005

Total area	870,580.24 acres
Tribally owned	823,580.24 acres
Total labor force	1,104
High school graduate or higher	70%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5%
Per capita income	$5,719
Unemployment rate	17.2%
Total reservation population	2,636
Tribal enrollment	3,136

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation spans 870,763 acres of scenic terrain in north-central New Mexico, on the eastern edge of the San Juan Basin. The reservation's geography varies from high desert at the south boundary, at about 6,400 feet in elevation, to

mountainous areas of over 10,600 feet in elevation in the north. Approximately in the center of New Mexico's east and west boundaries, the reservation's northern boundary borders on the Colorado line. The town of Dulce is the center of most community activity.

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation was created by executive order on February 11, 1887. Since the 1970s, the tribe has purchased an additional 80,000 acres, bringing the total to 870,000 acres.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Apache people, including those on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation, are linguistically related to the greater Na-Dene language family. Linguistic experts believe that the Apache people descended from arctic regions of western Canada to the desert southwest of the United States between the late thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Jicarilla Apache people's traditional lands spanned more than 50 million acres and were bounded by four sacred rivers. The area's geography, with its variety of terrain and ecosystems, afforded the Jicarilla a life style of hunting, fishing, and agricultural development.

The Apaches vehemently resisted the encroachment upon their traditional lands by Spanish, Mexican, and American settlers and military. But by the mid-1880s, Apaches were consolidated on various Southwestern Indian reservations. The Jicarilla were sent to the Mescalero Apache Reservation in southeastern New Mexico.

The Jicarilla tribal leadership, stepping outside the bounds of traditional channels, sought to win the support of New Mexico Territorial Governor Ross in 1886, in an attempt to regain their northern reservation. Ross' influential coalition convinced the president to sign the 1887 Executive Order which created the permanent site of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation. In an effort to create self-sufficiency among the Jicarilla Apache, the U.S. government expanded the reservation in 1907 and encouraged the Jicarilla to raise livestock.

The reservation's ample natural resources have proven to be the tribe's greatest economic asset. Currently, fees from hunting and fishing, livestock production, and particularly the vast oil and gas reserves located in the San Juan Basin have provided valuable sources of tribal revenue. Protecting these assets continues to be the Jicarilla people's greatest challenge. Since the 1970s, considerable tribal funds have been spent in resolving legal issues relevant to natural resources.

The tribe brought suits against a number of oil companies and the secretary of the interior. While many of the oil companies were quick to settle, the U.S. government proved to be the most intractable. The secretary of the interior refused to sign any new agreements unless the tribe agreed to drop its case. For expediency's sake the tribe agreed, yet this action signaled a new relationship between the tribe and the Department of the Interior—with the tribe taking the initiative in forging increasingly sophisticated agreements with industry partners.

In addition to this shift in control over their natural reserves, the Jicarilla Apache won the right, in a decision by the Supreme Court in the early 1980s, to act as a sovereign entity and impose a severance tax on minerals extracted from tribal lands.

In 1976, the tribe entered into a joint contract with the Palmer Oil Company of Billings, Montana, for the development of oil and gas. The tribe bought out Palmer's interests in 1977 and became the first tribe in the country to own and operate oil and gas wells. The tribe also formed the Jicarilla Oil and Gas Administration, which successfully petitioned to withdraw its royalty gas from interstate commerce, acquired a small-producer's certificate in its own name, and began marketing its gas in New Mexico.

GOVERNMENT

The Jicarilla Apache Tribe is governed by an elected president, vice-president, and an eight-member tribal council. Tribal members are eligible to vote at age 18, and elections are held every four years. The Jicarilla Apache were organized in 1937 under the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act. The tribe funds and operates its own law enforcement program and tribal court. The BIA has a criminal investigator who provides technical and administrative assistance to the tribal program. The tribe also holds a corporate charter.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Ranching serves as the primary agricultural enterprise on the Jicarilla Apache Reservation and features many family operated cow-calf operations. The livestock industry has been a primary use of reservation land since 1890. Sheep raising dominated this industry until 1960, when cattle raising increased. Ranching enterprises on the reservation consist of range units of 1,460 acres to 24,841 acres, each capable of sustaining 11 to 376 animal units during the grazing season.

Although there are approximately 58,000 acres of irrigable land on the reservation, currently only 6,496 acres of dry farming land and 1,000 acres of irrigated land are in use. The 1990 crop production was valued at $365,000, and the tribe anticipates the expansion of its agricultural output.

CONSTRUCTION

The Tribal Public Works Department supports construction on the reservation and focuses on community development projects.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Jicarilla Apache have two development groups which advise the tribe on economic issues. The Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP) and Committee supply the tribe with a comprehensive assessment of the tribe's resources. The IRMP has been developed through a cooperative tribal/federal interdisciplinary planning team. Its goals are to ensure and develop a direction for sustainable growth and to protect the reservation's resources compatible with the traditional values of the tribe.

In addition, the Jicarilla Economic and Industrial Commission, formed in 1993, is charged with the task of developing and implementing a comprehensive economic development plan. The Commission identifies start-up businesses that will serve the needs of tribal members, as well as businesses that could be relocated to the reservation, and makes recommendations to the Tribal Council. The Commission comprises five tribal members and five outside business and economic development specialists. An economic planner serves as staff to the Commission.

FORESTRY

Nearly 50 percent, or 404,837 acres, of the reservation is forested. This acreage comprises 184,282 acres of timberland and 270,857 acres of woodland. Ponderosa pine represents the majority (over 90 percent) of commercial tree species. Harvesting occurs on the northern half of the reservation. The tribe's timber harvest and management began in the early part of the century. Modern

forest management planning by the BIA began in 1993, and the tribe operated a sawmill between 1946 and 1971. The tribe is currently considering the feasibility of developing another tribal sawmill.

The Tribal Forestry Committee serves as the tribe's policy advisor on forest and woodland management matters. The Committee reviews forest management plans, timber sales, and management practices of the BIA Jicarilla Agency Branch of Forestry.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Government jobs account for 43 percent (392) of the employment for tribal members. Local government supports 57 percent (227) of the jobs, state government 18 percent (70), and the federal government 24 percent (95).

OIL AND GAS

The tribe's most important source of tribal revenue stems from its mineral reserves. The Jicarilla Apache Reservation is geographically situated in the resource-rich San Juan Basin, which contains large amounts of oil, gas, coal, uranium, and geothermal reserves. Coal underlies nearly all of the reservation, and oil and gas pools underlie the southern portion of the reservation. Crude oil accounts for 25 percent of the mineral revenues and natural gas 75 percent. The Jicarilla Apache Tribe is the single largest mineral owner in the basin, excluding the U.S. government. During more than 35 years of gas and oil activity on the reservation, over 2,700 wells were drilled. The 1993 production from 2,200 active wells was nearly 900,000 barrels of oil (BO) and 30 cubic feet of gas (BCF).

Two recent discoveries highlight the new potential of this mature basin. Gas from the Fruitland coal seam has more than doubled the basin's gas production. Additionally, an estimated five to ten million barrel (MMBO) reservoir was discovered on the relatively unexplored northern half of the reservation.

The tribe has two offices that manage oil and gas resources. The Oil and Gas Administration is responsible for inspecting tribal wells, monitoring lease compliance, overseeing exploration, negotiating new oil and gas projects and proposals, and monitoring of permittees. This office also operates the Jicarilla Energy Company (JECO), an enterprise under the Tribal Council. JECO has a draft plan of operating which has not been adopted to date by the Tribal Council. The Oil and Gas Accounting Office, separate from the Oil and Gas Administration, performs minerals accounting, production reports, and auditing.

SERVICES

The service industry represents a substantial percentage of tribal employment. The only community on the reservation, Dulce, has several businesses, including a modern shopping center complex, two service stations, (one with a small store), and a modern hotel. The tribally owned Best Western Jicarilla Inn offers excellent accommodations, with a restaurant and lounge, and a gift shop with original arts and crafts. A rest stop is located at the intersection of State Highways 44 and 537. Tribally owned businesses include the Jicarilla Apache Shopping Center, Apache House of Liquors, and a Conoco Station with a convenience store.

Tribal revenues also stem from a number of off-reservation endeavors, such as ownership of the Floridian Hotel in Orlando, Florida, the funding of time-share properties in Orlando, and partnership in a time-share lodge in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. In Whitney Mountain, Arizona, the tribe is a partner in a lodge/restaurant/time-share business.

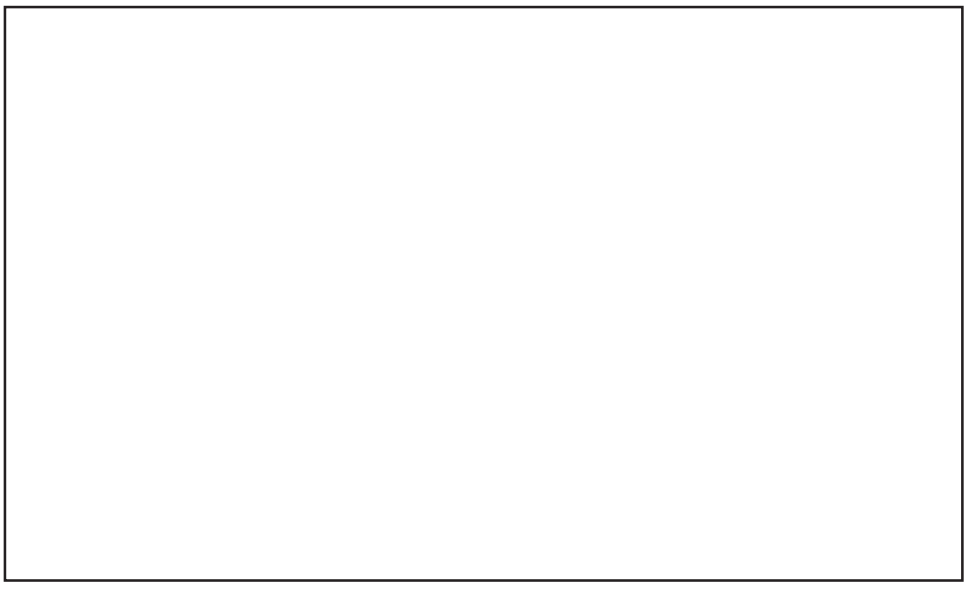
TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Jicarilla Apache Reservation is located in a growing, major regional, multi-season recreation and tourism zone. The reservation offers the recreationalist and tourist some of the most spectacular vacation, sightseeing, sports, hunting, and fishing opportunities in the southwestern United States. There is access to the reservation via State Roads 44 and 537, but U.S. 64/84, the corridor to the northeast through New Mexico and southern Colorado, carries most of the regional traffic which bypasses the reservation.

For the sports enthusiast, hunting on the reservation is considered some of the best in the United Sates, drawing hunters and sightseers worldwide. Five major big game (elk and deer) migration corridors cross the reservation. Game includes elk, black bear, mountain lion, turkey, and Canadian geese. In addition, seven of the tribe's 15 mountain lakes are stocked with rainbow, brown, and cutthroat trout.

Camping and picnicking are permitted around the reservation lakes, where picnic tables, grills, and shelters are available. Many visitors also enjoy hiking, exploring, and taking trail rides through the reservation.

With an archeological site density of approximately 25 sites per square mile, there are many cultural attractions on the reservation. These include two major archeological sites, La Jara and Cordova Canyon Cliff Dwellings. The Jicarilla Apache's



Oil Field on the Southern Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation

Participants in Annual Jicarilla Ceremony

annual events include the Little Beaver Round-up, held the third weekend in July. This event is considered a highpoint of the midsummer season and includes a parade, a rodeo, Indian dances, and a carnival. In addition, Gojiiya, an annual harvest festival, which is held on September 14-15, has been a part of the Jicarilla culture for hundreds of years. Clan racing, a rodeo, and traditional dances are part of this event.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation lies north of Highway 44, which is the main route to the Four Corners area, and is bisected north and south by State Road 537. Highway 64 to Aztec and Farmington, Highway 64/84 to Chama, and Highway 84 to Pagosa Springs, Colorado, complete the major transportation corridors. There are 884 miles of surface roads on the reservation, ranging from paved to unimproved earth.

The nearest rail service is 135 miles away in Santa Fe. Commercial air service is available in Farmington, 90 miles from Dulce, although there is a tribally owned 5,000-foot paved and lighted airstrip with a navigational beacon on the reservation. A new airport is being built 11 miles south of Dulce. It will be finished in 1996. Several truck lines and UPS service the area.

Para-transit service exists for the elderly and disabled. School transportation is provided by the three school districts which serve the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The northern portion of the Jicarilla Apache Reservation is served by the Northern Rio Arriba Electric Cooperative, Inc.; the southern portion of the reservation is served by the Jemez Mountains Electric cooperative, Inc. Natural gas is supplied to the community of Dulce by the Gas Company of New Mexico.

The current water and sewer system in Dulce, funded by the BIA and the IHS, is hindering development. The tribal landfill is expected to meet demand for the next five years. The tribe is studying a regional landfill.

The reservation receives both network and cable television. Telephone service is supplied by GTE-Midwest Region.

Laguna Pueblo

Federal reservation
Keresan
Valencia, Bernalillo, and Sandoval counties, New Mexico

Pueblo of Laguna
P. O. Box 194
Laguna, NM 87026
(505) 552-6654
Fax: 243-9636

Total area	533,000 acres
Individually owned (BIA 1994)	4,391 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	480,104 acres
Total labor force	1,353
High school graduate or higher	72.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1%
Unemployment rate	19.4%
Per capita income	$6,085
Total reservation population	3,845
Tribal membership	7,309

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pueblo of Laguna is located about 45 miles west of Albuquerque in west-central New Mexico. The pueblo consists of six separate villages located along the Rio San Jose Valley: Laguna/Old Laguna, Encinal, Mesita, Paguate, Paraje (Casa Blanca), and Seama. Reservation lands total 533,000 acres in three locations, with the two smaller segments situated southwest and northwest of the main reservation. The land is semi-arid and marked by buttes, mountains, and high desert terrain. Elevations range from just over 5,000 feet at the junction of the Rio Puerco and Rio San Jose, to a high of nearly 8,500 feet at the foothills of Mt. Taylor.

The village of Old Laguna was originally recognized through Spanish land grants in 1699, while studies suggest habitation well before this date. Acts of Congress in 1858 and 1869 confirmed the original Spanish land grants of all the existing New Mexico pueblos except for Laguna and Zuni. Laguna Pueblo's land grant was not officially confirmed and patented until November 7, 1906.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Pueblo of Laguna is the youngest of the Keresan-speaking villages. Laguna ancestors migrated from the north, eventually settling in the present location. Living in villages, they cultivated small areas of land around their villages and collected clay from the surrounding areas. The Laguna ancestors are thought to be closely related to the people of Acoma. First pueblo contact with European settlers came during the 16th century, when Spaniards arrived in the Rio Grande Valley. Until this time, the Laguna people had relied primarily on farming, but with the Spanish introduction of livestock, many became herders. When the region passed from Spanish to Mexican hands in 1821, the Lagunas' status, as it existed under Spanish domination, was retained under Mexican law. At the end of the Mexican-American War, the Southwest came under the sovereignty of the United States. The U.S. failed, however, to adequately define pueblo rights and the status of their land claims, thereby creating an ongoing source of contention. A U.S. Supreme Court ruling in 1876 deprived the pueblos of federal land protection, thus allowing thousands of non-Indians to settle on pueblo lands. In an attempt to unravel the morass of ensuing land title issues, Congress created the

Court of Private Land Claims in 1891. On April 20, 1898, this court confirmed the original land grant to the Pueblo of Laguna, though a land patent was not finally issued until November 7, 1906. In 1922, a bill was introduced before Congress which would have allowed non-Indians to gain title to lands within the pueblos. This threat led to the founding of the All Indian Pueblo Council that same year. The Council and its supporters successfully lobbied for the passage of the Pueblo Lands Act on June 7, 1924, which created the Pueblo Land Board to settle lingering and future land controversies.

The 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) repudiated the allotment law (Dawes Act of 1887) in favor of a new policy designed to safeguard Indian lands. The Laguna, poor in resources (particularly water) and impoverished by lack of federal recognition, did not accept the IRA until 1949. After World War II, an increase in wage work and tourism, coupled with the tribe's new IRA status, provided some relief to the Lagunas. In 1952, with BIA assistance, Laguna Pueblo signed a lease with the Anaconda Company to develop the reservation's uranium deposits, thus leading to a period of relative prosperity for the tribe. Until 1982, Anaconda employed up to 800 workers in and around the Laguna area. Though the company ceased its mining operations that year, it continues to fund a $45 million reclamation project. Today, other sources of employment in the pueblo include a tribally owned shopping center, Laguna Industries, Laguna Construction Company, civic positions in the tribal police department and high school, and the Laguna Rainbow Corporation, a center for elders.

Culturally, the Laguna maintain an extraordinary tradition of ceremonies and customs. Ancient dances and village feast days are held as part of an ongoing celebration of life. Each of the six villages have a Catholic mission named exclusively for its patron saint. In honor of each saint, an annual feast is held within each village. Additionally, the pueblo supports a thriving arts community that comprises painters, silversmiths, potters, and makers of traditional clothing.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government consists of a 21-member Council, composed of two members elected from each village and nine staff members elected at large. All terms of office are staggered. The staff members include a governor, first lieutenant governor, second lieutenant governor, head fiscale, second fiscale, treasurer, secretary, and interpreter. The Council holds meetings weekly. The tribal government also maintains its own judicial system. Additionally, each village holds a weekly meeting to determine its position on upcoming Council decisions. All men 18 years of age and over are required to attend village meetings and functions. The Pueblo of Laguna Constitution was adopted in revised form in 1958 following the IRA. Another revision of the constitution was made in 1982. Tribal headquarters are located in Old Laguna.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Once primarily a livestock grazing region, the reservation continues to support some grazing and agricultural activities. At least five ranches, ranging in size from 2,200 acres to nearly 252,000 acres, operate on pueblo lands.

CONSTRUCTION

The Laguna Construction Company figures as a major employer and generator of revenues for the tribe. It specializes in land reclamation, heavy construction operations, engineering, and construction management. The company has a current labor force of 80 people, largely tribal members, who are skilled in engineering, heavy equipment operation, and other technical positions.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government, through administration, operations, health care, etc., presently provides employment for 192 tribal members. Additionally, a number of members find employment through the New Mexico State Highway Department (which operates a field office in Grants, NM) and other state agencies.

MANUFACTURING

Laguna Industries , Inc., is now the largest single source of employment on the reservation. The company, which was established in 1980, currently employs 220 persons, 85 percent of them Native Americans, and generates over $15 million in annual revenues. The company is involved in the manufacturing of sheet metal components, electrical cables and harnesses, electrical mechanical assembly, mini-intercom components, and other high-technology and communications products contracted for by the Defense Department. The company has been garnering more and more contracts within the private sector. Laguna Industries is now a key supplier for major concerns such as GTE, General Dynamics of San Diego, Hughes Aircraft, Digital Equipment Corporation, Hewlett-Packard, and Sandia and Los Alamos National Laboratories. The company continues to grow, with the Pueblo of Laguna (with assistance from the Economic Development Administration) adding approximately 50,000 square feet of manufacturing and office space during 1991.

MINING

The Laguna Construction Company is managing and overseeing the $45 million Laguna Reclamation Project for restoration of the uranium mining site operated until 1982 by the Anaconda Mining Company. This project employs significant numbers of tribal members and is expected to take until at least 1999 to complete.

SERVICES

The Laguna Commercial Enterprise operates the Casa Blanca Market Plaza, which consists of a major supermarket and gas/service station. The Market Plaza also contains five smaller shops that are leased to local businesses. A total of 42 people are employed through the Enterprise. Laguna people sell their arts and crafts, such as Indian belts, pottery, jewelry, baskets, and paintings at the Market Plaza. In addition, the tribe operates the Laguna Rainbow Center, a nursing home and long-term care facility for Laguna elderly. The facility operates at close to 100% occupancy, employs 45 tribal members, and is on the verge of doubling its capacity from 25 to 50 beds. The Acoma-Canoncito-Laguna Hospital serves as the area's primary health care facility and employs about 150 persons.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The largest celebration and tourist attraction at Laguna Pueblo is the Feast of Old Laguna, held September 19 of each year in celebration of St. Joseph (the village of Old Laguna also continues to celebrate the original St. Joseph Feast Day on March 19). Various Indian dances are held throughout the day in front of a shrine specifically erected for the feast day. Local and regional artists and crafts people sell their work, and every house bustles with visitors partaking of traditional foods. Each of the six villages also celebrates its own feast day, also called Grab Days, because people with the names of patron saints throw small wares or baked goods from the rooftops of their homes. Additionally, ceremonial dances are held throughout the year.

Many visitors enjoy visiting the St. Joseph's Mission, a National Register site, which was built in 1699 by Friar Antonio de Miranda, an early Franciscan missionary. The mission was recently restored and is open to visitors on weekdays. Elk and deer hunting and fishing are extremely popular on the reservation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 40 and the old Route 66 pass east-west through the reservation. The Tribal Roads Department maintains the secondary roads on the reservation. Commercial air service is available at Albuquerque International Airport, 45 miles to the east. Numerous commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly. The Santa Fe Railroad has a currently unused rail spur in the village of Laguna, while the company offers commercial rail service in Albuquerque. Commercial bus service is available in Grants, 30 miles to the west.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided through Continental Divide Electric Cooperative in Grants, New Mexico. Union Gas Company provides gas service to the reservation. The tribe maintains its own water and sewer system. Local health care is furnished by the Acoma-Canoncito-Laguna Hospital. The Laguna Rainbow Center provides long-term care for the tribe's elderly. The pueblo hosts the Laguna Elementary School (run by the BIA) and a newly built junior high school. Older students attend the Laguna-Acoma High School, which is operated by Cibola County. The pueblo has its own Department of Education, created in 1992, and operates Head Start and day care programs. The Laguna Higher Education program assists eligible Laguna students pursuing post-secondary degrees at accredited institutions, as well as those pursuing certification at vocational schools. The community center and tribal offices are located in the village of Old Laguna. The reservation receives radio, television, and cable services out of Albuquerque.

Mescalero Apache Reservation

Federal reservation
Mescalero Apache
Otero County, New Mexico

Mescalero Apache Reservation
P. O. Box 176
Mescalero, NM 88340
(505) 671-4494
Fax: 671-9191

Total area (BIA 1994)	460,679 acres
Federal trust	460,679 acres
Tribally owned	460,679 acres
Total labor force	-
High school graduate or higher	65.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.3%
Unemployment rate	35.5%
Per capita income	$16,536
Total population (Mescalero Tribe)	3,619
Tribal enrollment (Mescalero Tribe)	approximately 3,487

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Mescalero Apache Reservation sprawls across some 460,679 acres in southeastern New Mexico, rising from the arid Tularosa Basin on the western boundary to the densely forested peaks and valleys of the Sacramento Mountains. Presiding over this vast expanse is the 12,003-foot Sierra Blanca, sacred peak of the Mescalero Apache. The reservation borders the Lincoln National Forest on the north and lies entirely within Otero County, New Mexico. Tribal headquarters are located in the incorporated town of Mescalero. U.S. Highway 70 bisects the Mescalero Apache Reservation, connecting Tularosa (18 miles west) and the resort town of Ruidoso (2 miles north), and passing through the town of Mescalero.

The Mescalero Apache Reservation was established by treaty on July 1, 1852. Executive Orders were issued in 1873, 1874, 1875, 1882, and 1883, further extending the reservation's boundaries.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The name "Mescalero" (Spanish for "eater of Mescal") applies to one branch of the Eastern Apache people or culture. The Mescalero Apache Reservation is home to three Apache bands, the Mescalero, Lipan, and Chiricahua Apache, that collectively organized in 1936 under the Indian Reorganization Act as the Mescalero Apache Tribe. Most tribal members, however, are members of the Mescalero band. From the time of pre-European contact through the mid-19th century, the Mescalero and Lipan Apache hunted and gathered in a vast area stretching from present-day Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the north, to Chihuahua City, Mexico, in the south. Primarily desert dwellers, the Mescalero and Lipan subsisted on buffalo, antelope, and various desert flora. They made frequent forays into several mountain ranges, including the Sacramento, to hunt game and cut tee pee lodgepoles. The Mescalero and Lipan remained relatively autonomous during the Spanish and Mexican periods of Southwestern occupation. Establishment of the New Mexico Territory in 1850 brought them into increasing conflict with the U.S. Army and Euro-American settlers encroaching upon their domain. Following hostilities, the Mescalero signed a treaty in 1852 which confined them to a small reservation at the Bosque Redondo. Poor conditions spurred many Mescalero families to flee, but most returned by 1864. An 1873 Executive Order established a reservation for the Mescalero in the Sacramento Mountains. Subsequent Executive Orders expanded the reservation's boundaries, and in 1889, the U.S. Army relocated several bands of Lipan Apache and some of Geronimo's Chiricahuas to the Mescalero Reservation. The Mescaleros, Lipan, and Chiricahua languished throughout the early 20th century under Indian Service pressure to become farmers. After incorporation in 1936, the Mescalero Apache Tribe initiated a long-term program of economic development and diversification. In recent decades, the Mescalero Apache Tribe has been referred to as one of the most ambitious tribes in the United States. The diverse tribal economy rests upon an expanding wood products enterprise and thriving tourism industry. The Mescalero Apache Tribe looks to assure future financial security with the planned construction of a spent nuclear fuel storage facility.

GOVERNMENT

The Mescalero Apache Tribal Council, composed of a president, vice-president, and eight at-large members, serves as the governing body for the enrolled tribal members. Council members are elected to two-year terms, with elections occurring annually. The original constitution and by-laws of the Mescalero Apache Tribe were ratified on March 25, 1936, in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act. The tribe adopted a revision on December 18, 1964. Tribal law was consolidated and codified under the Mescalero Tribal Code, approved on January 13, 1984.

Long-range planning is directed by the tribe's Overall Economic Development Plan, adopted September 8, 1961, and periodically amended under the direction of a tribal staff.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Between 6,000 and 7,000 head of cattle are grazed on reservation land, all under the brand of the Mescalero Apache Cattle Growers' Association. An unknown number of acres are cultivated for alfalfa and oat/hay production. In addition, an unknown number of acres support apple orchards.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe owns heavy equipment suitable for land clearing and road construction.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Mescalero Apache Tribe is engaged in ambitious economic development. Foremost is the proposal to construct a spent nuclear fuel storage facility on reservation land. The Mescalero Fuel Storage Project is expected to bring $2.4 billion to the tribe in lease payments, as well as provide jobs for tribal members. A spin-off that is rapidly growing is the Mescalero Metal Fab Plant, producing boxes used in disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste. The newly formed Metal Fab Plant offers active on-the-job training for tribal members as well as college credit. Opportunities for additional business ventures are available at the 68,000-feet Mescalero Industrial Site. The Mescalero Apache Tribe consistently looks to improve existing tourism and recreational facilities, including the Inn of the Mountain Gods and the Ski Apache area.

FISHERIES

The Mescalero Apache Tribe operates a national fish hatchery, supplying many of New Mexico's rivers and lakes with Rainbow Trout.

FORESTRY

The Mescalero Apache Reservation encompasses some 175,000 acres of forested land, composed primarily of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, southwestern white pine, and white fir. The tribally owned Mescalero Forest Products contracts for direct sales of unprocessed timber. The Mescalero Forest Products sawmill, employing 70 people, processes lumber for sale throughout the Southwest. Mescalero Forest Products and the BIA Forestry Branch jointly harvest approximately 20 million board feet of timber, employing model uneven-age silvicultural management.

GAMING

The tribe operates Casino Apache at the Inn of the Mountain Gods. Casino Apache offers video slots and video poker, as well as blackjack tables, poker tables, and slots. Bingo of Mescalero, located 1.5 miles from the Inn of the Mountain Gods, on U.S. Highway 70, offers high-stakes bingo in a 400-seat gaming hall.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

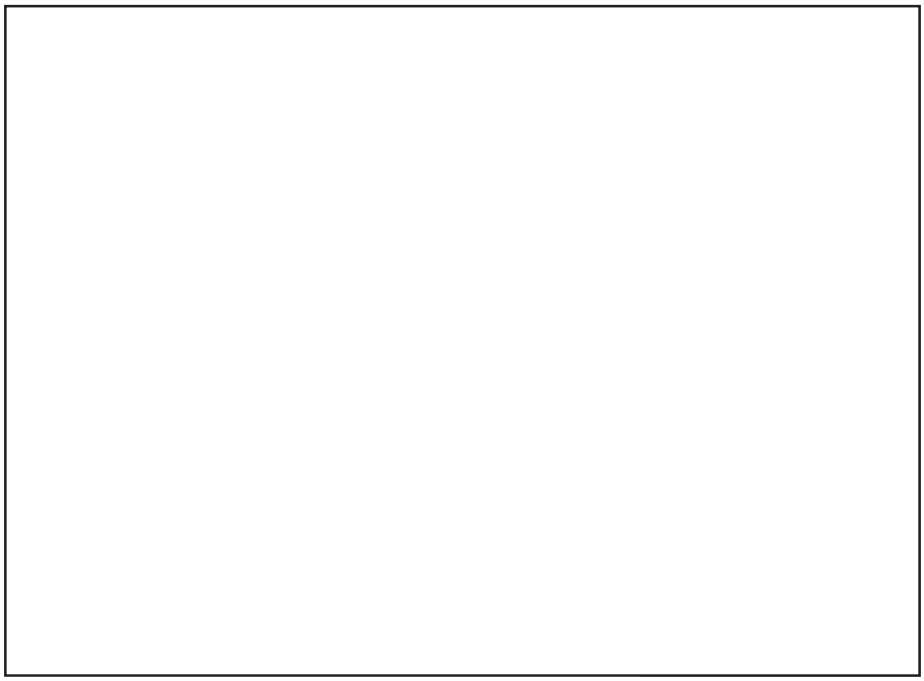
The tribe offers employment in several sectors of tribal government, including forestry and natural resources, social services, law enforcement, roads, recreation, and administration. The Inn of the Mountain Gods employs 355 people on a seasonal basis. Ski Apache employs 350 people during the ski season. Mescalero Forest Products employs 89 people. The Bureau of Indian Affairs employs 79 people on the reservation. The on-reservation Indian Health Service clinic employs 68 people.

SERVICES

The Mescalero Apache Tribal Store sells groceries, dry goods, and gas. The tribe also operates the Mescalero Tribal Lounge and Package Store.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Mescalero Apache Reservation features exciting tourism and recreation opportunities through several tribally owned and operated facilities. The Inn of the Mountain Gods is a five-star resort, which offers lodging in 253 rooms, first-class restaurants, an 18-hole golf course, conference facilities, gaming, bicycle trails, tennis courts, a shooting range, and a fishing lake. The tribe holds the annual Wendell Chino Golf Classic each May. Big game hunts are also organized through the Inn of the Mountain of Gods. Ski Apache is southern New Mexico's premier ski area, with high-speed quad chairs and the state's only gondola. The tribe also operates two RV parks with full hookups, plus picnic/camping/fishing facilities at Silver Springs and Lake Mescalero. The July Ceremonial includes four days and nights of dancing, eating, and paying tribute to young maidens undergoing the tribal puberty rites. The annual event also includes a rodeo. These recreational opportunities are enhanced by the close proximity of the resort town of Ruidoso and the surrounding Lincoln National Forest.



Mescalero Forest Products Mill at Mescalero

TRANSPORTATION

A privately owned school bus company transports children to area schools. Individual tribal members also own log trucking companies.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 70 serves as the major transportation corridor through the Mescalero Apache Reservation. State Highway 244 connects the reservation with Cloudcroft to the south. Ruidoso Municipal Airport and Alamogordo Regional Airport provide private and commercial air service. Commercial air service is also available at El Paso International Airport (125 miles southwest). TNMO Buslines makes stops in Mescalero. Several major trucking lines also service the reservation. The Southern Pacific Railway provides commercial service through Tularosa (18 miles west).

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a Community Center in Mescalero, complete with swimming pool, gymnasium, weight room, library, and bowling alley. Electricity is provided to the reservation by Otero County Electric. Telephone Service is provided by GTE West. Natural gas is not used on the reservation, but liquid propane gas is available. Of the 900 homes on the reservation, approximately half are served by a tribal sewer system and half utilize individual septic tanks. Water service is provided by the tribe.

The Indian Health Service operates a clinic in Mescalero, with five doctors, 18 nurses, and one dentist. Additional health services are located in Ruidoso and Alamogordo.

Tribal youth attend elementary school on the reservation at Mescalero and middle and high schools in Ruidoso and Tularosa. The tribe plans to open a middle school and high school on the reservation in 1995. College-level courses are available through Eastern New Mexico University's Ruidoso branch campus and the Alamogordo branch campus of New Mexico State University. Future plans call for the construction of a community college on the reservation.

Nambe Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tewa
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Nambe Pueblo
Route 1, Box 117-BB
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 455-7692
Fax: 455-2038

Total area (BIA 1994)	19,120 acres
Tribally owned	19,120 acres
Total labor force	145
High school graduate or higher	74.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.8%
Unemployment rate	8.3%
Per capita income	$6,723
Total reservation population	1,358
Tribal enrollment	610

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Nambe Pueblo is located in northern New Mexico, 16 miles north of Santa Fe. The pueblo is surrounded by national forest and lies at the base of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Its terrain is scenic and striking, featuring waterfalls, lakes, and mountainous areas.

The Pueblo of Nambe has been home to the tribe since around the year 1300. Its residents were declared citizens of Mexico when that country won its independence from Spain. Although the tribe had no documentary evidence of its land grant from the Spanish Government, after testimony from tribal elders, the U.S. Surveyor General confirmed the grant in 1858. The grant was then patented in 1864. The pueblo is now registered as a National Historic Landmark.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Nambe Pueblo is one of the Tewa Pueblos of the northern Rio Grande region. The name is a Spanish rendition of the Tewa word "nanbe," which roughly translates as "earth roundness." As with most of the other northern Pueblo tribes, land and water rights have figured as the most critical issues facing the Nambe. The tribe petitioned the Indian Claims Commission for the return of 45,000 acres bordering the Santa Fe Ski Basin they claim were illegally taken from them by Santa Fe County in 1905 and declared part of the National Forest. After painstaking legal work, tribal counsel won a favorable ruling from the Commission, which then began proceedings to determine the fair-market value of the land at the time of its confiscation. The tribe, however, rejected the government's offer of a cash payment in 1976, holding out for the land instead. This hope has yet to be realized.

While a traditional agricultural and grazing area, the primary source of income on the pueblo today is wage work. Many tribal members find employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory, in Santa Fe and Espanola, and for the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council (located at San Juan Pueblo). The tribe was the first pueblo to accept Housing and Urban Development assistance for the construction of residential buildings, doing so initially in 1967. Tourism has played an increasing role in the tribal economy, with the tribe recently establishing a tour company, Nambe Pueblo Tours, which has already seen significant success in the booming Santa Fe tourist market. Additionally, the pueblo now hosts a thriving cottage industry of artists working in a variety of media (see "Services"). While the majority of these artists have not yet been able to support themselves solely by the sale of their work, their presence bears witness to—and provides an outlet for carrying on the heritage of—Pueblo artistic traditions.

GOVERNMENT

The tribal government, as with a number of the other northern pueblos, is fairly traditional in structure. The Tribal Council, the governing body, comprises past governors, along with two at-large elected members. Council officials are elected to two-year terms and include a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary/treasurer, and associated officers. The Tribal Council meets bi-monthly. The tribe has no constitution or charter.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are close to 200 acres of agricultural lands under cultivation on the reservation, served by almost 17 miles of irrigation ditch. An additional 435 acres are available for further agricultural development. Crops grown include alfalfa, other hay crops, irrigated pasture, and vegetables. All are grown for personal or tribal consumption. The reservation also contains over 18,000 acres of rangeland, of which about half are grazeable woodland. The tribe has about 72 head of cattle and 20 horses.

CONSTRUCTION

A number of tribal members find employment through the region's busy construction industry. Some are highly skilled, others work as unskilled laborers.

FISHERIES
The pueblo contains the 56-acre Nambe Lake, used extensively for recreational and sport fishing, which generates a modest amount of tribal revenue each season.

FORESTRY
Though the pueblo sits on the edge of a national forest, it does not at present support any commercial timbering activities by the tribe.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Funds derived from federal grants and contracts are utilized for the administration of the tribal government and other specific programs. These comprise a major source of tribal income and a significant source of tribal employment. At present, Tribal Administration employs five full galleries or studios which employ tribal members. The Yellow Leaf Trading Company employs a total of six. Nambe Pueblo Tours is a tribally owned business initiated in 1993. Finally, there is an individually owned smoke shop.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
The pueblo is a registered National Historic Landmark and is thus a major tourist draw. Nambe Falls Recreation Area is a popular summertime location for camping, picnics, and organizational gatherings. The tribe also holds an annual July 4th cultural event and celebration at the Falls. Nambe Pueblo Tours is the only Indian-owned and operated tour company in New Mexico, providing day tours, group tours, and package tours throughout the Northern Pueblos. Plans are underway for the construction of the Inn at Nambe, a bed-and-breakfast which will accommodate up to 32 visitors. The scenic Nambe Rock Formations are popular with tourists and as a movie site. Nambe Lake provides excellent camping, fishing, and swimming.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Road access to the pueblo is provided by State Highway 503, which traverses the reservation; U.S. Highway 84/285 in the western part of the reservation; and Interstate 25, which runs north-south within 25 miles of the reservation. Commercial air service is available at the nearby Santa Fe and Espanola airports (for small craft), and at Albuquerque International Airport, 90 miles to the south. Commercial bus lines serve Pojoaque, 6 miles from the reservation, while commercial truck lines serve the reservation directly. Passenger rail service is available in Lamy (35 miles away), while passenger service can be found in Santa Fe.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
The Jemez Mountain Electric Cooperative provides electricity throughout the reservation. The Gas Company of New Mexico furnishes natural gas. The tribe maintains its own water and sewer systems, though some areas of the pueblo still rely on septic tanks. Health care is provided through the Indian Health Service, the Santa Clara Clinic, the Santa Fe Indian Hospital, and St. Vincent Hospital in Santa Fe (private). Additionally, a Community Health Representative assists individuals in obtaining the proper health service. The tribe also operates its own ambulance service. Students in the pueblo attend elementary and secondary school in Pojoaque. Post-secondary educational opportunities are available at New Mexico Community College in Espanola and the UNM Los Alamos Branch campus. Finally, the tribe has a community center which houses the Tribal Administration, the Community Health Representative, and an IHS alcoholism program, among other services.

Navajo Nation (See Arizona)

Picuris Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tano-Tigua
Taos County, New Mexico

Picuris Pueblo
P.O. Box 127
Penasco, New Mexico 87553
(505) 587-2519
Fax: 587-1071

Total area (BIA 1994)	14,980 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	14,980 acres
Total labor force	69
High school graduate or higher	77.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	23.2%
Per capita income	$3,187
Total reservation population	1,899
Tribal enrollment	

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
This remote pueblo sits high in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains of northern New Mexico, 24 miles southeast of Taos and about 50 miles north of Santa Fe. The reservation spans 14,947 acres. All the land is tribally owned. Excavations have revealed that Picuris was founded between the years 1250 and 1300. The 1689 Spanish land grant to the tribe was confirmed by the U.S. Congress and patented in 1864.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
This community of dispersed adobe houses has managed to survive as a viable entity for over 700 years in spite of its geographical remoteness and its small population. In 1680, the year of the Pueblo Revolt, the population was estimated at around 3,000. Further revolts against the Spanish led to the evacuation of the pueblo in 1696. In 1706, the Spanish returned about 300 Picuris to the reservation from the plains. Since then, the population has never risen to over 400, and today numbers somewhere around 225. Due to its geographical isolation, the pueblo was missed entirely by the Coronado Expedition of 1540 and others, not being discovered until Gaspar Castano de Sosa's 1591 expedition. Even today, the Picuris people often refer to themselves as the "People of the Hidden Valley."

The tribe traditionally relied on farming, stockraising, and hunting for their subsistence, but today these activities have been almost entirely abandoned. There has been a steady exodus from the reservation in recent years as members seek outside wage work on a permanent or semipermanent basis. The sale of the traditional and fine micaceous pottery, coupled with federal aid and assistance programs, now serve as the primary sources of tribal revenue.

During the 1940s and 1950s, Picuris was a rather desperate place, both culturally and economically. On occasion, the BIA and Red Cross even arrived to distribute emergency rations of food and

clothing. But during the 1960s, the Pueblo's fortunes began to turn, due to the Tribal Council's avid pursuit of federal aid and other assistance programs. An excavation project was undertaken at the old village site, which uncovered an ancient kiva along with an astounding array of artifacts which are now on display in a newly built museum and cultural center. The tribe also opened a restaurant serving traditional foods, is a partner in a luxury hotel in Santa Fe, and produced a commercial video venture promoting its traditional dance ceremonies. In 1992, the tribe contracted with a small college in the eastern U.S. to hold its anthropological field school at the pueblo. Both culturally and economically, the Picuris now appear to have brightening prospects for the 21st century.

GOVERNMENT

While the people of Picuris recognized the 1934 IRA, they have not adopted a constitution or a charter. The traditional Council of Ceremonial Leaders was replaced in the 1960s by one in which the Governor is the Pueblo's chief officer. Other tribal officials include a lieutenant governor, secretary/treasurer, sheriff, war captain, two war chiefs, and two fiscales. The Tribal Council meets once a week. The General Council is still composed of only male tribal members, 18 years of age and over.

The tribal government maintains a law enforcement staff, a tribal court system, a parks and wildlife office, a Johnson-O'Malley staff, and an accounting and census office.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The reservation contains 215 acres of agricultural land served by 4 miles of irrigation ditch, along with an additional 55 acres of potential agricultural land. Crops include alfalfa, timothy hay, and vegetables for home consumption. There are also nearly 8,500 acres of rangeland under study for development for commercial grazing.

Picuris is a member of the Inter-Tribal Bison Cooperative and is presently managing a nucleus herd of eight buffalo. As a result of the bison program, some idle lands are being cultivated and irrigation ditches are being improved.

FISHERIES

The Sangre de Cristo Mountains have a fairly healthy recreational fishery, which is popular with both tourists and local fishermen. The pueblo maintains two fishing ponds, which are both used extensively by non-Indians, generating nominal tribal revenues.

FORESTRY

Considerable efforts have been made through the BIA to assist the tribe in development and marketing of its considerable timber resources, which comprise 5,952 acres of commercially viable lands.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Various federal agencies, including the Bureau of Land Management, the BIA, and the National Forest Service, serve as the primary source of employment on the reservation.

MINING

Though the pueblo lies in the heart of a region where gold and silver mining were once extensive, it currently has no commercial mining activities on its lands.

SERVICES

The Hidden Valley Shop and Restaurant includes a convenience store, museum, and gift shop selling fishing equipment and licenses, souvenirs, and authentic Native American-made crafts and jewelry. The restaurant features native Picuris and American-style dishes. The Picuris Enterprise board runs the tribally owned restaurant, museum, and gift shop.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

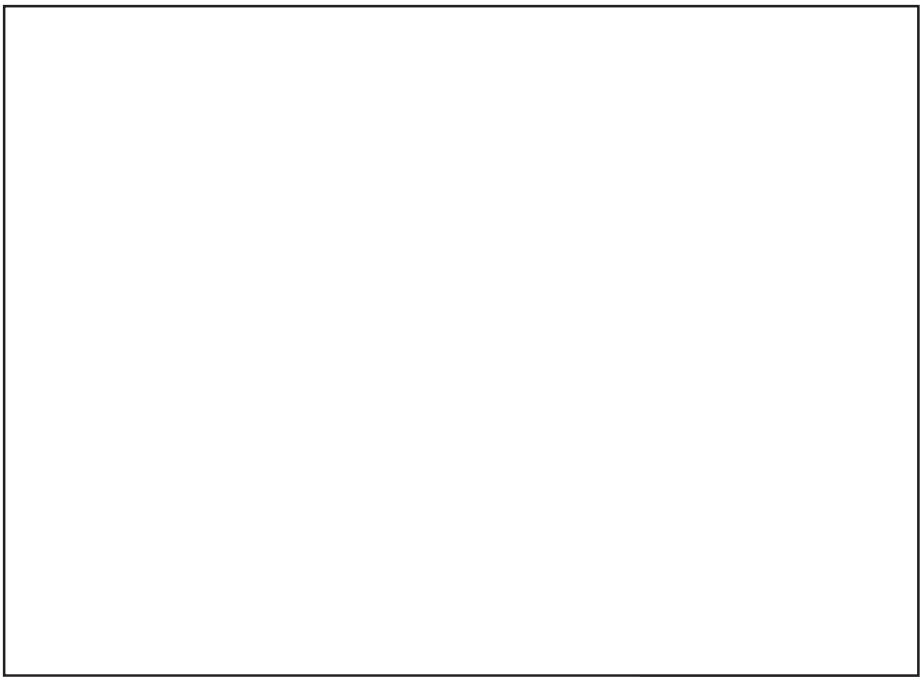
The tribe maintains two regularly stocked fishing ponds, picnic areas, camp sites, and tours of the ruins. It also operates a museum and cultural center. In its biggest commercial venture to date, the tribe has entered into a partnership with the Santa Fe Hospitality Company to own and operate the Hotel Santa Fe, a luxury Santa Fe hotel with a Picuris theme and every conceivable amenity. The hotel also provides job opportunities for tribal members and acts as a major referral source for tourists otherwise unfamiliar with the Picuris Pueblo. The Picuris also celebrate numerous ceremonies and dances, which are open to the public, including the Sunset Dance (August 9), the San Lorenzo Feast Day (August 10), the Procession of the Virgin (held on Christmas Eve), the Matachine Dance (December 25), and the High Country Arts and Crafts Festival (the first weekend in July).

INFRASTRUCTURE

The pueblo is located along Route 76, which intersects Routes 68 and 75, in a remote stretch of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The nearest commercial bus and air service are located in Taos and Santa Fe, though there is a small landing strip less than a mile from the pueblo. The nearest passenger train service is in Lamy, south of Santa Fe.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is supplied by the Kit Carson Electric Cooperative.



Restaurant at Picuris Pueblo

Bottled gas is available through local distributors. Water is supplied through wells on the reservation. Sewage is handled through a central sewer system.

Health care facilities are in short supply in Penasco and on the pueblo. The seriously ill must be transported to Taos or to the USPHS Indian Hospital in Santa Fe. The pueblo's Community Health Representative personnel provide a variety of health-related services on location. Outpatient health services are delivered by the IHS Taos-Picuris Clinic at Taos. Children in the pueblo attend school in the Penasco public schools.

The Pueblo Planning Department is developing a five-year economic, social, cultural, and educational plan. A $1.5 million community center, equipped with a gymnasium, classrooms, and a library, is included in the development plan, and groundbreaking is scheduled for the fall of 1995.

Pojoaque Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tewa
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Pojoaque Pueblo
Route 11, Box 71
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 455-2278
Fax: 455-2950

Total area	11,601.83 acres
Tribally owned	11,601.83 acres
Total labor force	89
High school graduate or higher	74.5%
Bachelor's degree of higher	9.2%
Per capita income	$9,520
Total reservation population	2,481
Percent tribal members	6.4%

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pueblo of Pojoaque was inhabited long before the occupation of the Spanish, which began during the 1500s. Archeological studies indicate that the pueblo community was established by a.d. 900. It was abandoned, however, after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and resettled in 1706. During the first half of the 1800s, the population was greatly reduced by Mexican encroachment. The original land grant and water rights document has disappeared; hence, after the United States took over the region with the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the tribe had to make a plea to the surveyor general of the United States to claim title to the original land grant of 13,250 acres. President Lincoln patented the grant in 1864. By 1912, the pueblo had fallen into disarray—the governor having deserted the reservation for outside employment—and tribal lands were being openly used for grazing by non-Indian ranchers. Under the 1934 IRA, the land was retrieved for the tribe, and in 1946 the pueblo was finally recognized as a Federal reservation. Today the pueblo covers 11,600 acres. It is located in northern New Mexico, approximately 16 miles north of Santa Fe, near the junction of U.S. Highway 285 and State Route 64. It is the smallest of the New Mexico Pueblos.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Pojoaque means "Water Drinking Place," and the pueblo is one of the eight northern Tewa Pueblos of New Mexico. It was once the center for all the surrounding Tewa Pueblos and had ample resources to sustain both its agriculturally based economy and its cultural and religious independence. Oppression by the Spanish colonists lead to the 1680 Pueblo Revolt, which successfully, if temporarily, removed the Spanish from the Rio Grande Valley. When Spanish rule was reestablished during the early 1690s, the Pojoaque people scattered to escape retribution for their participation in the revolt. By 1712, Pojoaque's population had declined to 79 and by 1890, the pueblo had only 40 residents, a small fraction of its pre-contact population. During the 19th century, Pojoaque was further devastated by a smallpox epidemic, lack of water, and a drastically diminished agricultural base due to encroachment by non-Indians. The pueblo virtually disappeared as an organized entity during the early 20th century, but in 1934, after a tenacious struggle by tribal member Antonio Jose Tapia, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs called for all tribal members to return to the reservation. Under that year's IRA, 14 members of tribal families were awarded lands that had passed into the hands of Mexican families.

Since that time, particularly over the past 25 years, the tribe's reliance on agriculture has diminished as the Pojoaque have focused on developing a long-term land use plan. The plan calls for a strategy of commercial development and the leasing of the pueblo's commercially desirable lands. This strategy has already begun paying off rather handsomely, with the phenomenal growth of the Santa Fe area and the strip along Route 84/285 to Espanola. Along with their other businesses, the tribe's official state tourist center and its Poeh Cultural Center and Museum have been particularly welcome signs of a successful merging of commerce with traditional tribal culture.

GOVERNMENT

The Pojoaque tribal government conforms with the provisions of the 1934 IRA. It consists of a General Council, which comprises all enrolled members, and a Regular Council, made up of elected officials. Officials include a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary, treasurer, and other Council members. The officials are elected to two-year terms; all enrolled tribal members 18 years of age and above are eligible to vote in Council elections. The governor and his/her staff are responsible for the administration of civil and tribal law enforcement, social services, and tribal health, education, and welfare programs. The pueblo maintains a separate tribal court and has adopted a civil and criminal code.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Farming on the reservation is presently limited to about 40 acres, which are served by 2.7 miles of irrigation ditch. An additional 144 acres are available for further agricultural development. Crops produced are primarily vegetables and hay for home use. The reservation also has nearly 11,500 acres, which are designated as rangeland.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe operates Pojoaque Pueblo Construction Services, a construction contracting company which currently employs about 15 tribal members.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Pojoaque is fortunate that its land-base is located in proximity to a major highway (Route 285) and to the cities of Santa Fe and Espanola. Land fronting Highway 285 in the Pojoaque Pueblo Plaza is currently leased to outside commercial interests, providing dependable revenue for the pueblo. Further leasing and development projects are in the works.

GAMING
The tribe presently operates the Pojoaque Gaming and Bingo enterprise, a solid source of income and tribal employment. Moreover, a new full-service casino, called "Cities of Gold," is completed and operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The tribe runs a van service for customers of its gaming facilities. A new form of gaming: horse racing, may become a reality for this pueblo. Pojaoque Pueblo purchased Santa Fe Downs, a major race track, south of Santa Fe, (off I-25) in October 1995. The Downs racing season for quarter horses and thoroughbreds is early summer.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
While the tribal government directly employs a fairly modest number of tribal members, the numerous enterprises owned and operated through the tribal government employ about 720 people. Revenues from leased properties provide the lion's share of funding for tribal government administration and operations.

INDUSTRIAL PARK
The tribe recently incorporated a manufacturing corporation, to be located in a planned industrial/business park. The summer of 1996 will welcome a new business/industrial park.

SERVICES
The tribe has a variety of businesses, including the Pojoaque Pueblo Supermarket, a True Value Hardware Store franchise, an automotive center, a home decorating center, the Po Suwae Geh Restaurant, a gravel business, a mobile home park, and a real estate office. Additionally, the tribe leases land to a good number of non-Indian businesses.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
The tribe operates a Tourist Information Center, which also sells art, pottery, jewelry, rugs, and crafts from all of the 19 New Mexico Pueblos. The Poeh Museum and Cultural Center offers classes in traditional dance, singing, and costume making. Eventually the facilities will feature a Tewa resource center for the Northern Pueblos, a range of classes, conferences, a gallery, art studios, a traditional cooking area, and a cultural training center. The pueblo also features a variety of celebrations and dances such as the Pueblo Plaza Fiesta, held the first week in August, and the Our Lady of Guadalupe Feast Day, held on December 12.

INFRASTRUCTURE
The pueblo is situated on busy Highway 84/285, the major route between Santa Fe, Espanola, and Taos. The nearest commercial air service is located in Santa Fe, while full air service is available at Albuquerque International Airport, about 75 miles to the south. Commercial bus and truck lines are available in Santa Fe. The nearest passenger rail service is in Lamy, 30 miles south of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Electric power is provided to the pueblo by the Jemez Mountain Electric Cooperative. The Gas Company of New Mexico provides natural gas service, while butane is provided through a local distributor. The pueblo maintains its own community water system (a certified Class III operator), as well as its own sewer system in the form of a total retention lagoon station. Health care is furnished through the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe. The tribe also has a Community Health Representative. Students in the pueblo attend either the public school at Pojoaque or the Santa Fe Indian School. The pueblo has a community center with tribal offices and other facilities.

Ramah Reservation

Federal reservation
Navajo
Cibola County, New Mexico

Ramah Navajo Chapter
Route 2, Box 13
Ramah, NM 87321
(505) 775-3383/3384
Fax: 775-3387

Total area (1994 BIA)	146,953 acres
Tribally owned (1994 BIA)	99,353 acres
Fee land (1994 BIA)	640 acres
Individually owned (1994 BIA)	47,583 acres
Total labor force	121
High school graduate or higher	35%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8.1%
Unemployment rate	25%
Per capita income	$6,667
Total reservation population	2,470
Tribal enrollment	2,410

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
The Ramah Reservation lies 71 miles west of Albuquerque, NM, in arid plateau country near Interstate 40. The reservation covers 146,953 acres and is at an elevation of 7,000 feet. It is adjacent to the Zuni Reservation, El Morro and El Malpais National Monuments, and the Cibola National Forest. In 1868, when New Mexico's Navajo Reservation was established by the U.S. government in the northeastern part of New Mexico, the Ramah Reservation was settled by Navajo people who chose not to make the long march to the Navajo Reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
See "Navajo Nation" under Arizona for further information.

GOVERNMENT
The Ramah Chapter's governing body consists of five members, elected every four years.

ECONOMY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS
The Ramah Band is seeking funds to develop recreational facilities on 100 acres. The project, called the Tseikinn Development, will include a hotel complex, a museum-visitor center complex, an RV park, and a service station/convenience store. A firm has been hired to develop an economic package for the project, which will be completed in the years to come.

FORESTRY
The Ramah Band is developing its Woodland Project. The enterprise includes harvesting, packaging, and marketing of wood products.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
Tribal government is the largest employer on the reservation. The Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., hires more than 250 employees, and the Ramah Navajo Chapter employs 50 people. Federal government agencies hire approximately 25 people.

MINING
Because it is part of the Navajo Nation, the Ramah Band receives

a portion of the Navajo Tribe's revenues, which are largely proceeds from mining and mineral sales. Mineral resources on Ramah Reservation are not being exploited at this time.

SERVICES
The reservation features the tribally run Saddle Shop, which develops a variety of leather products for marketing. The Ramah Navajo School Board, Inc., recently established Turquoise Mountain Woodworks, which designs and manufactures cabinetry and furniture. It targets wholesale markets in the Southwest. The Pine Hill Shopping Center in Ramah has three businesses: a gas station and convenience store, a variety store, and a laudromat.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
There are several cliff dwellings in the area, as well as an ancient pueblo ruin. El Morro National Monument draws many tourists. El Morro is a rock bearing Spanish inscriptions dating from 1603, as well as more ancient Indian inscriptions. El Malpais National Monument, an area of 115,000 acres of extinct volcanoes, is nearby.

INFRASTRUCTURE
The Ramah Reservation is on Interstate 40, the area's principal east-west corridor. State Highway 53 runs northeast to Grants, 50 miles away. Commercial air, bus, and train services are available in Albuquerque, 70 miles east.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Water and sewer services are provided by the reservation. Public Service Company of New Mexico provides electricity; gas is available from Gas Company of New Mexico. The USPHS hospital at Black Rock on the nearby Zuni Reservation provides health care for the Ramah area.

San Felipe Pueblo

Federal reservation
Keresan
Sandoval County, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Felipe
P. O. Box A
San Felipe Pueblo, NM 87001
(505) 867-3381
Fax: 867-3383

Total Area (BIA 1994)	48,929.9 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	48,858.86 acres
Allotted (BIA 1994)	71.04 acres
Total labor force	655
High school graduate or higher	54.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.7%
Unemployment rate	13.1%
Per capita income	$3,924
Population	2,398
Tribal enrollment	2,898

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
San Felipe Pueblo covers an area of 76.4 miles in Sandoval County, New Mexico, on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Albuquerque lies about 25 miles south of the pueblo; Santa Fe, 30 miles north.

The original land grant by Spain of 30,000 acres was confirmed by Congress and patented in 1864. Following the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the rights of the inhabitants of San Felipe Pueblo as Mexican citizens were confirmed and ratified by the United States.

The tribe was organized under the Indian Reorganization Act, but considers itself a traditionally organized tribe, as well. As of 1995, the reservation consists of 48,859 acres of federal trust land and 71 acres of allotted land.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
The people of San Felipe Pueblo speak an eastern dialect of Keres. Their identity as a people is very strong, and they consider their privacy integral to maintaining their traditional life style. Ceremonial dances are held throughout the year, and the native tongue is still spoken.

The present site of the pueblo was established in the early 18th century. Tradition has it that the people of San Felipe were driven to the banks of the Rio Grande from their home on the Pajarito Plateau by enemies. Agriculture has long supported the pueblo. The sand and gravel resources of the reservation are generating some income for the pueblo. As the demand for authentic, high-quality Indian jewelry has increased, San Felipe craftspeople have become renowned for their fine handiwork.

GOVERNMENT
The pueblo's governing body is the 42-member Tribal Council. Officers of the Tribal Council serve one-year terms; Tribal Council Members (who include former governors, war chiefs, and fiscales) serve life terms. In 1864, San Felipe Pueblo was among those presented with a silver-headed cane by President Lincoln as a token of government-to-government recognition. The cane is kept by the governor during his term of office. The governor is appointed by the caciques, who also oversee traditional matters.

ECONOMY
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK
Ranching and farming are important sources of income engaged in by 45 families. A total of 1,670 acres of farmland are in use. The BIA aided in development of a 12-acre tribal farm. The farm produces nearly 600 tons of alfalfa hay every year, generating between $44,000 and $48,00 annually and seasonally employing four people.

MINING
The pueblo's mineral resources include gypsum, clay, scoria, coal, oil and gas, uranium, sand, and gravel. The pueblo realizes production royalties from a sand and gravel permit with San Felipe Rock and Sand Company, granted in 1986.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
The pueblo holds an annual fiesta, as well as ceremonial dances throughout the year, some of which are open to the public. The San Felipe Church is an outstanding example of early Franciscan mission architecture, and the town's unique sunken plaza provides an unusual setting for dances.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Interstate 25, the region's main north-south artery, is about 5 miles southeast of San Felipe Pueblo. Passenger rail and bus

service are available in Bernalillo, 13 miles south. The nearest commercial air service is at the Albuquerque International Airport, 30 miles south.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Traditional activities are held in a tribal building in the village. Residents purchase bottled gas. Electricity is supplied by Public Service Company of New Mexico. Outpatient health care is available at the San Felipe Health Station; inpatient care is provided by the Santa Fe Indian Hospital in Santa Fe and the University of New Mexico Indian Hospital. San Felipe Elementary, a BIA school, sees to educational needs through the sixth grade. Junior high and high school-aged tribal members attend Bernalillo Public Schools.

San Ildefonso Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tewa
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

San Ildefonso Pueblo
Route 5, Box 315-A
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 455-2273
Fax: 455-7351

Total area	26,198 acres
Individually owned (BIA 1994)	640 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	25,558 acres
Total labor force	371
High school graduate or higher	83.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.9%
Unemployment rate	13.6%
Per capita income	$6,530
Total reservation population	1,586
Tribal enrollment	588

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The San Ildefonso Pueblo spans some 26,198 acres in northern New Mexico, about 18 miles northwest of Santa Fe, on the Parijito Plateau, which rests upon the eastern apron of the Jemez Mountains. The Rio Grande cuts through pueblo land, providing irrigation to the reservation's low-lying fields. The pueblo's most striking topographical feature is Black Mesa, which rises dramatically to separate San Ildefonso from the Pueblo of Santa Clara.

Like most of the other New Mexican Pueblo tribes, the San Ildefonso Tewas' rights were recognized and confirmed under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and Mexico in 1848. The Surveyor General for the United States confirmed the grant of 17,292 acres in 1858. The grant was patented in 1864. Since that time, additions to the reservation have been made by congressional acts.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Tewa Indians of San Ildefonso settled near the site of the present-day pueblo around the year 1300, occupying villages known today as the ruins of Sankewi, Otowi, and Potsuwi. After the 1694 attack by the Spanish General Don Diego De Vargas, the tribe sought refuge atop Black Mesa, where it heroically repelled repeated attacks and withstood captivity. After two years, the tribe surrendered and resettled just north of their previous home. European contact brought diseases which decimated their numbers. By 1864, census figures showed only 161 remaining pueblo residents. By the early 20th century, factionalism between the tribe's Summer and Winter clans resulted in the partitioning of the tribe into the North and South Plaza People, each maintaining their own secular and religious officers.

Prior to 1848 and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the tribe subsisted on agriculture and hunting, with the barter system serving as the primary method of exchange. In the wake of the treaty, the entire southwestern United States experienced a great influx of traders and merchants, who introduced a cash and wage economy. This trend continued, and by World War II many members sought work off the reservation, with a number employed at the laboratories in nearby Los Alamos, or in Santa Fe. This remains the case today, though the emergence of a pueblo-based arts and crafts cottage industry has arrested the trend to a degree.

Pottery, the backbone of the tribal arts and crafts market, has held great significance for the tribe for many centuries. By the late 1800s, potters at San Ildefonso were well-known for creating a highly regarded polychrome variety. By the 1920s, a pair of tribal members—Maria and Julian Martinez—developed a new strain of pottery, which was inspired by shards of ancient pottery excavated by archaeologists at a nearby ruin. This new highly polished black or redware has become a lucrative source of income today for many tribal craftspeople, as well as a source of community pride.

GOVERNMENT

The Tribal Council is composed of appointed officials, though the governor is elected to a two-year term. It is the governor's job to mediate relationships with the outside world, as well as internal disputes. Council members also include first and second lieutenant governors, the sheriff, the deputy sheriff, the first and second war captains, the assistant war captains, and the two fiscales. The Council meets monthly.

San Ildefonso Pueblo is also a member of the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council (ENIPC), which is located at San Juan Pueblo, the headquarters for the association. The ENIPC was established to assist the Northern Pueblos in the areas of health, education, welfare, and economic development.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are approximately 500 acres of developed agricultural lands on the reservation, served by over 11 miles of irrigation ditches. An additional 700 acres of land are suitable for agricultural development. Crops include alfalfa and other hay crops, vegetables, and some fruit, generally for personal consumption. Additionally, the reservation has approximately 25,000 acres of rangeland, of which just over half are grazeable woodlands. The tribe has approximately 250-300 head of cattle, most of which are sold at local auction.

FISHERIES

The reservation contains the 4.5-acre San Ildefonso Lake, which is well-stocked with rainbow trout and catfish from the Mescalero National Fishing Hatchery. Permits sold through the tribal office generate modest annual revenues.

FORESTRY

While nearly half of the reservation's acreage comprises

woodlands, only about 700 acres comprise commercial timber lands. There is presently little in the way of development taking place.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs close to 30 tribal members through its various facets, including administration, educational services, and other operations. The ENIPC is also a limited source of employment, administering the pueblo's Senior Center, for instance.

MANUFACTURING

Aside from the manufacturing jobs which employ a number of tribal members outside the reservation (mostly in Los Alamos and Santa Fe), San Ildefonso Pueblo is well-known for its skilled craftspeople, who produce pottery, embroidery, paintings, and clothing. Of these, the pueblo's matte black-on-black pottery, with its traditional designs featuring the water serpent or feathers, is the most highly regarded. The reservation houses numerous pottery studios. The production of art objects is a lucrative source of tribal income.

MINING

Commercial mineral resources on the reservation include sand, gravel, and pumice.

SERVICES

Outlets for the pueblo's considerable production of arts and crafts comprise the bulk of the retail / wholesale business sector on the reservation. Some of these businesses include Aguilar Arts, which specializes in red and black pottery; Popovi Da Studio of Indian Arts, which offers pottery, paintings, and kachinas; and Juan Tafoya Pottery and Torres Indian Arts—both of which feature the local pottery. The Pueblo's Visitor and Information Center houses a gift shop, which also features local pottery, embroidery, and more. Finally, the tribe operates the White Rock Shell Service Station.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The pueblo, listed as an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places, is a popular tourist attraction; the tribe realizes considerable revenues from entrance fees. The San Ildefonso Pueblo Museum, located at the Governor's Office, features exhibits of local arts, embroidery, and the renowned pottery-making process. In addition, the tribe celebrates numerous dances and feast days throughout the year, including San Ildefonso Feast Day on January 23, St. Anthony's Feast Day in mid-June, Corn Dances in early September, and the Matachine Dance on December 25. Finally, the Annual Northern Pueblo Artist and Craftsman Show, featuring outstanding displays of artistic talent and drawing people from around the country, takes place the third weekend in July.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the reservation is provided by State Roads 502 and 30, which cross it directly. The busy U.S. Highway 285 runs north-south about 10 miles east of the reservation. Limited commercial air service is available in nearby Santa Fe, while Albuquerque International Airport (about 80 miles south) offers flights and connections to anywhere in the world. Commercial bus and train lines are available in Santa Fe, while truck lines serve the pueblo directly.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity to the pueblo is provided through the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. Gas service is provided by the Gas Company of New Mexico. Water is obtained through wells, and sewer service is provided by U.S. Public Health Service septic tanks. Tribal members obtain health care through the USPHS hospital in Santa Fe and the Santa Clara Health Clinic. The pueblo community also maintains a Community Health Representative to assist individuals in obtaining medical services. The pueblo hosts a BIA elementary school, though a number of tribal children attend the Pojoaque Valley Schools. Junior high and high school students attend either the Pojoaque public schools, St. Catherine's in Santa Fe, or the Santa Fe Indian School. A majority of high school graduates attend post-secondary or vocational schools. Finally, the tribe operates the Tewa Community Center and a Senior Citizens Center and Program (administered through ENIPC).

San Juan Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tewa
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Juan
Governor's Office
P.O. Box 1099
Santa Fe, NM 87566
(505) 852-4400
Fax: 852-4820

Total area	12,237 acres
Tribally owned	12,235 acres
Total labor force	584
High school graduate or higher	79.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.2%
Unemployment	13.5%
Per capita income	$5,613
Total reservation population	5,237
Tribal enrollment	-

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

San Juan Pueblo spans 12,237 acres in Rio Arriba County, approximately 30 miles north of Santa Fe. It sits in the Rio Grande Valley, along the Rio Grande, and features an abundance of relatively flat farmland. The site of the reservation has been occupied by the tribe for at least 700 years. The original Spanish land grant to the pueblo was confirmed in 1689. The United States reconfirmed this grant (then an area of 16,174 acres) in 1858 and patented it in 1864.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

San Juan Pueblo is one of the six Tewa-speaking communities in north-central New Mexico. It was named San Juan Bautista (St. John the Baptist) in 1598 by the Spanish, who in the same year established the first Spanish capitol at the site of the old Tewa Pueblo on San Juan Pueblo land. In 1689, the Spanish officially confirmed the pueblo by designating 17,544 acres as the San Juan Pueblo Land Grant. Though the tribe's title to this land was guaranteed by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the land base steadily decreased through the late 19th and early twentieth centuries due to encroachment by outsiders. The Pueblo Lands Act of 1924 reduced it further, to 12,234 acres. Though all the land is considered trust land, individual pueblo families were assigned pieces of land during the 1930s which could be left to descendants or sold or traded to other pueblo residents living in

the village. Some of the pueblo lands were left as common grazing lands.

Until World War II, farming, cattle raising, and trade had served as the backbone of the San Juan tribal economy. By the 1960s, though, wage work—mostly in Santa Fe, Espanola, or Los Alamos—had become dominant. In 1965, the Eight Northern Pueblos Community Action Program was created, by which the San Juan Pueblo obtained various grants for construction projects. The projects included a youth center, a senior center, tribal offices, a tribal court, a warehouse, a post office, and others. A federal grant funded the Eight Northern Pueblos Artisans Guild at San Juan from 1972 to 1982. Many tribal members support themselves as independent artists and craftspeople. Tribal members operate and staff the Oke Oweenge Cooperative, an enterprise which holds art classes and workshops as well as studio, gallery, and retail sales space. The tribe continues to host traditional ceremonies, some open to the public and some reserved for pueblo members only. San Juan tribal culture, as a whole, follows this pattern, with the members maintaining the most meaningful parts of their traditional culture while adapting aspects of Anglo culture that enhance their ability to survive and prosper.

GOVERNMENT

The San Juan Pueblo Tribe has no charter or constitution. The tribal government comprises three kinds of officials: civil officers, tribal religious leaders, and Catholic Church officers. The civil government was established by the Spanish in the early 1600s and includes a governor, two lieutenant governors, and a sheriff. These officials are appointed to one-year terms by the tribal religious leaders and may be appointed any number of times. The Tribal Council is composed of the present governor, lieutenant governors, sheriff, all former governors, and the heads of the religious societies of the village. Various tribal program administrators are selected by a personnel selection committee. Active religious leaders are responsible for selecting other native officers, as well as the civil and Catholic officers. In 1976, the tribe established a Tribal Court.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are currently about 1,200 acres of agricultural lands, served by 13 miles of irrigation ditch, and an additional 800 acres available for agricultural development. Crops include chili, vegetables, alfalfa hay, and orchard fruit. Much of these are consumed within the pueblo, though some are sold at area farmers' markets. The pueblo also has about 10,000 acres of rangeland, with an additional 1,000 acres of grazeable woodlands. The tribe has about 50 head of cattle.

CONSTRUCTION

Federal and BIA grants over the past two decades have resulted in the construction of numerous tribal facilities and projects (see "Culture and History"). These projects have been a source of employment for a number of tribal members.

FISHERIES

The San Juan Tribal Lakes, as well as the reservation's 8 miles of streams, provide excellent recreational fishing opportunities.

FORESTRY

The reservation has over 1,000 acres of woodlands, which are not presently considered a viable commercial resource.

GAMING

The tribe operates the Tribal Bingo facility. The facility has resulted in modest revenues and employment for tribal members.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

In 1992, the Eight Northern Pueblos Indian Council Offices (located in San Juan Pueblo) employed 34 persons. Various tribal businesses employ 40. The tribal government directly employed 33 tribal members. The tribal education and health departments also employ a significant number of members.

MINING

The only commercially viable mineral resources on the pueblo are sand, gravel, and adobe materials.

SERVICES

Tribally owned businesses include the Shell Service Station, the bingo operation, and the Blue Rock Office Complex, which is the site of the Northern Pueblos Agency of the BIA, the Tribal Lakes Recreation Area, Aguino's Arts and Crafts shop, Walk-In-Beauty Fiber Arts clothing store, and the Tewa Indian Restaurant. Additionally, over 100 tribal members work independently as artists and craftspeople, most of them selling their work through the Oke Oweenge Cooperative.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe hosts numerous dances and ceremonies throughout the year. These include the Buffalo, Deer and Animal Dances in February; San Antonio's Feast Day on June 13; San Juan's Feast Day on June 24; Harvest Dances in September; and the Turtle Dance on December 26. Moreover, the pueblo is a stunning historical and archeological site and a popular spot for visitors at any time. The Oke Oweenage artisan's cooperative features locally produced art of all kinds. The San Juan Tribal Lakes provide excellent fishing and picnicking opportunities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the reservation is provided by Highway 68, while Highway 285 (a major north-south route for the area) and Highway 84 pass nearby. Santa Fe, 24 miles to the south, provides full commercial air service, as well as commercial bus and truck lines. Bus and truck service is also available in nearby Espanola. The Santa Fe Railroad serves the entire area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is furnished to the reservation by the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. The U.S. Public Health Service provides the reservation with a water and sewer system. Tribal residents receive full-service health care through the USPHS Hospital in Santa Fe. Since 1970, San Juan Pueblo has had a Community Health Representative Program funded by IHS. The New Moon Lodge, an alcohol-treatment center, has been located in the pueblo for about ten years. The pueblo has two grade schools—a public day school and a BIA day school and a Head Start program. Junior high and high school students largely attend the public schools in Espanola, while some go to boarding school at the Santa Fe Indian School or St. Catherine's School, also in Santa Fe. Finally, the San Juan Pueblo serves as the headquarters for the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council .

Sandia Pueblo

Federal reservation
Sandoval County, New Mexico

Pueblo of Sandia
Box 6008
Bernalillo, NM 87004
(505) 867-3317
Fax: 867-9235

Total area (BIA 1994)	22,890.28 acres
Tribal land (BIA 1994)	22,890.28 acres
Total labor force	198
High school graduate or higher	79.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	26.6%
Unemployment rate	7.6%
Per capita income	$7,077
Total reservation population	3,944
Tribal enrollment	481

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pueblo of Sandia spans approximately 23,000 acres in north-central New Mexico, about 12 miles north of downtown Albuquerque. The reservation lies on the east side of the Rio Grande Valley and in the western side of the Sandia Mountains. The rugged west face of these 10,700 foot mountains is the reservation's most prominent physical feature. Otherwise, the topography consists of brush and pinon-covered foothills and a sandy plain which slopes gradually to the Rio Grande, marking the reservation's western boundary.

Spanish for "watermelon," Sandia Pueblo's name in its Tiwa dialect is "Nafiat," meaning "sandy place." The pueblo's old village has a central plaza and is located on a plain near the Santa Fe Railroad tracks. The Sandia mission church, Nuestra Señora de Los Dolores de Sandia and St. Anthony, is located to the north of the old pueblo. The mission church is the second one built at Sandia, with the original serving as the pueblo cemetery. New housing units have been built on the sand hills to the east of the old village. Many families maintain a home in the village, which they use during feast days, and another home in the newer residential areas.

Evidence indicates that the site of Sandia has been occupied since at least the year 1300. It was one of the pueblos visited by Coronado around 1540. The original Spanish land grant of 1748 to the tribe was confirmed by the U.S. Congress in 1858 and patented in 1864. The copy of the grant translated for Congress's approval was fraudulent, however, as the southern boundary of the original grant had been altered. Moreover, the official government surveyor surveyed the land only to the base of the Sandia Mountains, rather than to the crest, as was normal practice at the time. Hence, the tribe was granted a reduced land base by Congress, setting the stage for ongoing attempts during the 20th century to recover access to these thousands of acres of lost land.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Originally, Sandia Pueblo was one of approximately 20 Southern Tiwa villages, stretching south along the Rio Grande in the province that Coronado called Tiquex. Sandia was not identified by its current name until the 17th century. Sandia became a Spanish administrative center during the 1600s, when the mission was established. The many villages of the Tiquex suffered under Spanish occupation, with many sites becoming depopulated and reduced in geographical extent. At the time of the Pueblo Revolt in 1680, only four Southern Tiwa villages survived. Sandia participated in the revolt and was the largest surviving pueblo, with a population of approximately 3,000. The pueblo was burned by the Spanish retreating from Santa Fe and was burned again by Otermin during early attempts at reconquest.

The people of Sandia sought refuge in the Sandia Mountains after their villages had been destroyed. They made their way to the Hopi mesas and there were assigned land and founded the village of Payupki on Second Mesa. The Hopi accommodated not only the Southern Tiwa survivors but also some of the Tiwa refugees from the Rio Grande basin. After the Spanish reconquered New Mexico in 1696, the refugees at Hopi were finally granted their petition to resettle in their traditional territory in 1748, when a land grant established the boundaries of the pueblo.

The economy of the pueblo depends upon sand and gravel leases on lands in the southern portion of the reservation, a casino which draws from the Albuquerque area, an Indian market center specializing in Indian arts and crafts, recreational fishing ponds, and a few small businesses. Many Sandias are employed by the federal government, in the private sector in the Albuquerque area, and in tribal enterprises. Sandia has a very highly educated population, with a number of tribal members with college educations and advanced degrees. One of the objectives of the pueblo is to increase its economic base by developing commercial and industrial facilities on the southern boundary of the reservation, where it meets the expanding metropolitan area.

GOVERNMENT

Though the tribe is organized under the terms of the 1934 IRA, it considers itself a traditionally organized tribe. It has a 21-member Tribal Council composed of former governors and war chiefs, who serve life terms. Council officers serve one-year terms and include the positions of governor, lieutenant governor, war chief, and lieutenant war chief. Outgoing officials, along with the cacique, choose possible candidates for officer positions, with the cacique making the final choice. The selection process usually occurs around December 28 of each year, with new officers being sworn in on January 1. The pueblo also maintains its own court system (with the governor serving as chief judge), law enforcement, and a volunteer fire department.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Agriculture and the cattle industry continue to be major sources of tribal income, both directly and through leasing of land to outside interests. The pueblo has implemented a range management technique known as the "Savory Grazing Method" to improve overall range and cattle management. This technique is designed to improve natural vegetation cover to the surface area without a decrease in livestock numbers. Additionally, the tribe operates a thriving sod farm on 110 acres of reservation land.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates the Casino Sandia, a successful gaming enterprise which currently employs about 650 persons. The facility features video slot games, blackjack, poker, Caribbean stud, bingo, mega bingo, pull tabs, and keno. It serves as a significant source of tribal income and employment.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER
At the present time, the tribal government directly employs 32 tribal members in its administrative and operations functions. This figure does not include employees of tribally owned businesses.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS
The tribe has dedicated 1,280 acres of pueblo land to the development of an industrial park. At present still largely undeveloped, the site features full utility access, fiber optic communication cables, and convenient frontage along Interstate 25.

MANUFACTURING
The tribe leases land to an asphalt manufacturing business, realizing significant annual revenues from this arrangement.

MINING
The tribe has a sand and gravel lease with S&S Aggregates, Inc., on 400 acres of tribal property, from which they derive production royalties. Tribal lands also contain varying amounts of quartz, uranium, oil, and gas.

SERVICES
There are numerous tribal or tribally affiliated businesses on the reservation. These include Bien Mur Indian Market Center, a wholesale/retail Indian arts and crafts store which employs 14; Tiwa 66, a privately owned gas station, smokeshop, and convenience store which employs 12; Los Amigos Round-Up, an off-site entertainment venue and western banquet barn, employing 12; and Jack's Smokeshop, a retail tobacco products outlet, employing four.

Aside from the business enterprises the tribe actively engages in, Sandia Pueblo also realizes considerable income from leasing lands to various outside interests. A partial listing of its leasees includes Sandia Peak Tram Company, Donrey Outdoor Advertising, Bosque Stables, and Shady Lakes Fishing Enterprises.

TOURISM AND RECREATION
The tribe maintains the Sandia Lakes Recreation Area, which includes two fishing lakes stocked with trout, picnic areas, and hiking. They also operate Sandia Trails, a year-round horse-rental facility complete with designated trails. Additionally, many dances and celebrations take place throughout the year. Open to the public are King's Day, on January 6, and the Feast of St. Anthony (honoring the pueblo's patron saint), on June 13.

INFRASTRUCTURE
Road access to Sandia Pueblo is quite convenient, as Interstate 25 cuts through the reservation in a north-south direction with one major exit and entry point. Interstate 40 runs east-west about 6 miles south of the reservation. Commercial air service is available at nearby Albuquerque International Airport. Albuquerque also features a full range of commercial bus and trucking services. Amtrak operates a passenger terminal in Albuquerque, while rail freight service is available from the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES
Electricity is provided by the Public Service Company of New Mexico. Gas service is furnished through the Gas Company of New Mexico. Water and sewer services to the tribal residential community are provided through the pueblo. Enterprises on the reservation are served by individual wells and septic systems. There are plans to upgrade to a central water and sewer system. Health care is furnished through Indian Health Service and a wide variety of area health care providers, clinics, and hospitals in metropolitan Albuquerque. Educational facilities are provided mainly through the Bernalillo and Albuquerque Public Schools. Quality of life has improved greatly in recent years, due to gaming revenues. Sandia Pueblo maintains a wellness center, a swimming pool, tribal government offices, and an elderly center. A new health care center is under construction.

Santa Ana Pueblo

Federal reservation
Keresan
Sandoval County, New Mexico

Santa Ana Pueblo
02 Dove Road
Bernalillo, NM 87004
(505) 867-3301
Fax: 867-3395

Total area (BIA 1994)	61,934.8 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	61,934.8 acres
Total labor force	232
High school graduate or higher	73.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.7%
Unemployment rate	6.9%
Per capita income	$6,572
Total reservation population	624
Tribal enrollment	660

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS
The Santa Ana Pueblo is located in north-central New Mexico, near the town of Bernalillo, about 18 miles north of Albuquerque. The reservation is split into two sections by the Rio Grande and spans some 61,375 acres of semi-arid grazing land. The most significant physical feature of the reservation is the Jemez Reservoir, a 1,400-acre lake created by the Jemez Canyon Dam. Sandia Pueblo is located southeast of the Santa Ana lands, providing a buffer from direct northward development by the city of Albuquerque.

The Spanish first encountered the tribe in 1598 in the old Santa Ana village of Tamaya, which remains the location for the ceremonial activities of the tribe. The original Spanish land grant covered an area of 15,400 acres. The grant was confirmed by President Lincoln in 1864, ratified by Congress in 1869, and patented in 1883. Additional grants brought the reservation to its present size.

CULTURE AND HISTORY
The Santa Ana Pueblo is a Keresan-speaking tribe which has maintained strong ties to its ancestral traditions while moving into innovative and unusual development ventures. The tribe's ancestors migrated to the area from the Galisteo Basin sometime between A.D. 1200 and 1300 and farmed for a time at the confluence of the Rio Grande and the Rio Jemez. Later they moved to the present location of Old Santa Ana, Tamaya. In the late 17th century, they began returning to the Rio Grande farms, but had to buy back their land from Spaniards who had since

settled there. Since the sacred native buildings and the pueblo's Catholic church are located in Tamaya, most Santa Ana families maintain two houses—one in the old village and another in one of the farm villages of Chicali, Rebajani, or Ranchitos, which are collectively labeled Los Ranchitos.

Prehistorically, the Santa Ana people engaged in dry farming on the hills behind the village and along the trail between Ranchitos and Tamaya. As early as 1300, the tribe was utilizing ditch irrigation. Later they practiced extensive livestock raising, raising mostly sheep and cattle. At some point, the climate of the region apparently grew drier and farming became scarce and, eventually, nonexistent. Not until 1985 did new technologies, along with the cultivation of hardy native breeds, bring tribal agriculture out of its extended dormancy (see "Agriculture and Livestock"). In addition to agriculture, the tribe today derives its income through land leasing to outside interests, blue corn production, a plant and tree nursery, and the development of its properties into enterprises such as a golf course, a high-end restaurant, and a planned resort. Many individual tribal members work at jobs in the thriving Albuquerque metro area. Traditional Santa Ana culture manifests itself through the tribal theocracy, which continues to play a role in the tribal government, and through the re-emerging tribal arts and crafts community.

GOVERNMENT

Santa Ana tribal government combines the traditional tribal theocracy, the secular government decreed by Spain in 1620, and a contemporary administrative structure. The traditional Religious Council—cacique, war captains, aides, fiscales, and so on—handle internal affairs. The governor, Tribal Council, administration, and aides handle external affairs. The Tribal Council has 46 members who serve for life, while officers are appointed to one-year terms. The pueblo has established a traditional tribal court system, with the governor serving as chief judge. The tribe is organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act.

ECONOMY

Although the pueblo is located in Sandoval County, the primary economic influence for the region is provided by Bernalillo County, which consists largely of metropolitan Albuquerque. Unlike Bernalillo County, which is dominated by the relatively stable government and services sectors, employment in Sandoval County is oriented toward the more volatile manufacturing sector.

Aside from the specific areas listed below, the tribe realizes income from the leasing of its lands to various commercial interests, including farming leases, signboard permits, and homesite leases. While the tribal economy has made impressive strides in the last decade, many members still find various kinds of employment in nearby Albuquerque. Positions include teaching, nursing, computer programming, and construction.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Once a center of dry farming and livestock grazing, by the 1960s both activities had severely declined. In 1985, these dormant farmlands were revived into large commercial fields through the use of organic and xeriscopic technology. This move was motivated in part to preserve the pueblo's river water rights. Santa Ana Agricultural Enterprises (SAAE) grows blue corn for the domestic and international food and cosmetic markets. SAAE is also the parent company of the Santa Ana Native Plant and Tree Nursery and of the Santa Ana Garden Center. SAAE supplies the Body Shop, Ltd., with blue corn for cruelty-free cosmetics, and is actively seeking to expand its market. Other customers include museum gift shops, specialty food stores, blue corn producers, an international hotel chain, and mail orders.

The Santa Ana Native Plant and Tree nursery produces xerophytic plants and materials for the wholesale landscaping market, stocking more than 250 species of plants.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The pueblo has entered into a lease agreement for the development of a recreational complex which will include eight soccer fields and a 7,000-person seating capacity. The plans contain room for future expansion.

GAMING

The tribe owns and operates the Santa Ana Star, a high-stakes gaming facility featuring primarily video slot machines, located on Highway 44 just off I-25. The venture is quite new but is already a source of considerable revenues and employment for the tribe.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

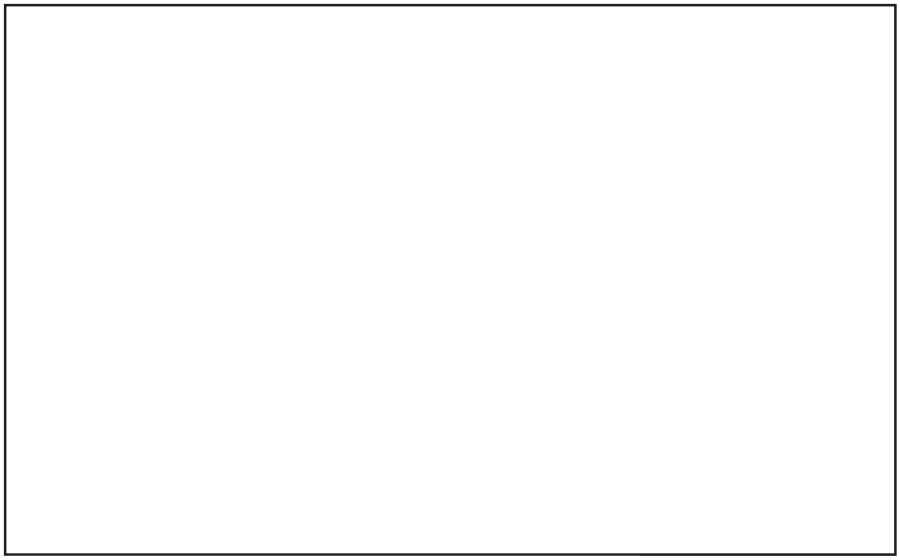
The tribal government employs a number of members through its various functions in the areas of administration, health care, and general operations.

MINING

The reservation has considerable resources of sand and gravel which the tribe has taken advantage of through the granting of a mining permit to Southwest Materials, Inc. Land is also leased to Rio Grande Aggregates. Sand and gravel income is realized through advance royalties as well as monthly production royalties.

SERVICES

The tribe operates a number of innovative and highly regarded



Santa Ana Golf Course

businesses. The Prairie Star Restaurant, a four-star restaurant, features unusual dishes such as antelope and buffalo. The tribe operates a Discount Smoke Shop. The Ta-Ma-Ya Cooperative Association displays and sells native arts and crafts like pottery, weaving, and clothing. A new business, Warrior Apparel, offers clothing featuring original Native American art. The Santa Ana Garden Center is a retail outlet for the Native Plant and Tree Nursery. The Garden Center offers an expert staff, native (xerophytic) plants and vegetable transplants, garden tools, irrigation equipment, and other home-gardening supplies. Finally, the tribe has a development corporation called Southern Sandoval Investments, Ltd., involved in development of tribal real estate.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe has developed the 27-hole championship Santa Ana Golf Course, which is now the home of the PGA / NIKE New Mexico Charity Classic Tournament. The course was rated as one of America's best golf courses for 1995 by *Golf Week* magazine. It has hosted seven annual tournaments, including the U.S. Open Qualifier and the PGA Challenge Cup. The Jemez Canyon Reservoir, one of the largest lakes in the state, lies on tribal lands and provides an outlet for water recreation. The tribe also plans a future resort here, with conference facilities, a hotel, and a marina. The Coronado State Monument features campsites, RV facilities, showers, and historical information. In addition, the tribe sponsors a number of annual ceremonies, the major one being the Santa Ana Feast Day, celebrating the pueblo's patron saint that takes place on July 26.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 25, the major north-south route for the region, passes just east of the reservation. State Highway 44, also a major route, connects the reservation to the Interstate. The nearest commercial air service is the Albuquerque International Airport, about 20 miles to the south. The nearby town of Bernalillo offers commercial bus, trucking, and rail service.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Public Service Company of New Mexico provides electricity to the reservation. The Gas Company of New Mexico provides natural gas service. The reservation's water and sewer systems were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. The tribe maintains a health clinic at its tribal headquarters in Ranchitos, while additional care is available at the Bernalillo County Medical Center and the USPHS Indian Sanitarium, both located in Albuquerque. The tribe runs a Head Start program. Children attend Bernalillo or Albuquerque public schools. College-level facilities are available at the University of New Mexico and the Technical-Vocational Institute in Albuquerque. The tribe has a community building with office space, meeting rooms, and other facilities in Ranchitos.

Santa Clara Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tewa
Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and Sandoval counties, New Mexico

Santa Clara Pueblo
P.O. Box 580
Espanola, NM 87532
(505) 753-7326
Fax: 753-0598

Total area	45,969.21 acres
Tribally owned	45,969.21 acre
Total labor force	494
High school graduate or higher	82.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.0%
Unemployment rate	15.2%
Per capita income	$6,614
Total reservation population	10,230
Percent tribal members	15%
Tribal enrollment	1,493

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Santa Clara Pueblo encompasses an area of 45,824 acres of rugged land in northern New Mexico, 20 miles north of Santa Fe. The main village is located 2 miles south of the City of Espanola. Reservation lands include fee, non-fee, and trust properties, including properties that lie within the city limits of Espanola. The reservation features a distinctive and scenic topography, including the forested Santa Clara Canyon and the Puye Cliff Dwelling Ruins. At the Rio Grande, which runs through the reservation, the elevation is under 5,600 feet. The pueblo's highest point is the 10,760 foot Santa Clara Peak. Topography varies from juniper and pinon-covered hills to grazing and farm land to extensive pine-forested mountain lands.

Archaeologists believe that the early dwellings of Puye Cliffs were last occupied about 1680. As with the other pueblos, the people of Santa Clara received their initial land grant under the Spanish and were pronounced citizens of Mexico when that country gained its independence from Spain. Later, the pueblo had its tribal rights recognized by the United States under the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The United States then confirmed the tribe's land grant in 1858 and patented it in 1909.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Santa Clara Pueblo is the second largest of the six Tewa-speaking pueblos of northern New Mexico. In the native Tewa, the pueblo is known as "Kha P'o," or "Valley of the Wild Roses." The historical focus of the Santa Clara Pueblo is the Puye Cliff Dwellings, which are a Registered National Historic Landmark. For more than three centuries, this spectacular plateau was home to the more than 1,500 Puye people who lived, farmed, and hunted game. "The Puye Style" was the forerunner of modern-day passive solar heating and terraced "apartment" architecture.

The first dwellings were caves hollowed in the volcanic tuff cliffs. Later, adobe structures were built along the slopes and on top of the mesa. The Towa (the people) abandoned the Puye area more than 400 years ago after a severe drought caused them to settle in the lowlands of the Rio Grande Valley, the site of the current pueblo.

The pueblo is at essentially the same site where the Spanish, under Francisco de Coronado, encountered it in 1540. During the post-World War II period, the pueblo has seen a shift from its traditional reliance on agricultural pursuits to wage earning, tourism, and the production and sale of crafts (primarily pottery). Quite a few tribal members have degrees in higher education, including some doctorates. This does not necessarily signal a dramatic waning of traditional ways, however, as members often continue to participate as dancers or chorus members in native ceremonies.

A protracted schism between factions within the traditional governing body during the early 20th century led to the tribe accepting the terms of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act and basing a new constitution upon it. The tribe was the first of the Pueblos to adopt a written constitution. A major result of the 1935 Constitution's adoption was the separation of religious and secular matters, which transformed tribal religious ceremonies into voluntary affairs.

GOVERNMENT

The Pueblo of Santa Clara, organized under the 1934 IRA, approved a constitution and bylaws in 1935 (amended in 1939) that provide for the election of a governor, his officers, and the 14-member tribal council. There are presently four traditional groups from whom candidates are nominated; each group nominates a candidate to run for the positions of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary, treasurer, interpreter, and sheriff. All enrolled tribal members 18 years of age or older are eligible to vote. Tribal officials are elected to a one-year term. The tribal administration is divided into over 20 departments, including Tribal Operations, Law Enforcement, Mental Health, Administrative Planning, and the Tribal Court. The Santa Clara Pueblo signed a Self-Governance Compact with the BIA, which granted the pueblo increased control over fiscal resources.

The Pueblo of Santa Clara is also a member of the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council (ENIPC) whose headquarters are at San Juan Pueblo.

ECONOMY

The pueblo has a fairly diversified employment profile. Many tribal members find employment off the reservation, with Los Alamos National Laboratories representing the largest single source of private-sector employment.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

As of 1990, there were about 950 acres of agricultural lands located along the flood plains of the Rio Grande. Fourteen and a half miles of irrigation serve the agricultural region. An additional 750 acres are available for agricultural development. Crops produced on pueblo lands include alfalfa, hay, fruits, and various vegetables. Virtually all of these crops are consumed within the pueblo. There are approximately 32,000 acres of rangeland, 14,000 acres of which are grazeable woodland. The reservation supports about 350 head of cattle. Most are sold at local auctions, with a few retained for personal use.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe maintains an active program for renovation, weatherization, and replacement of pueblo housing facilities. These efforts serve to provide employment to a number of tribal members.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The tribe is in the process of developing its commercial properties within the City of Espanola. A 34-acre shopping center that will feature 230,000 feet of retail tenant space is in the planning stages. The pueblo is master planning and developing an additional 1,000 acres at the intersection of NM 399/106 and U.S. 84/285. The pueblo owns the four quadrants and properties adjacent to the intersection. In addition, the tribe is constructing the Santa Clara Mesa Chevron gas station and convenience store in Santa Fe County. The tribe established the Santa Clara Development Corporation for economic and business development. Other projects under development include a class III gaming facility and the Santa Clara Builders Plaza. The plaza will include a 12,000-square-foot Quickfix Home Improvement Center, an equipment rental business, self-storage rental units, and one pad site on Riverside Drive in Espanola.

FISHERIES

The Santa Clara Canyon Recreation Area features four well-stocked lakes along 12 miles of Santa Clara Creek. Permits sold by tribal rangers produce modest annual revenues.

FORESTRY

The reservation contains about 14,600 acres of commercial timber land, much of which lies within the Santa Clara Canyon Recreation Area and is also used for recreational purposes. Forested lands are composed mainly of pine.

GAMING

In 1993, the Tribal Council adopted a Gaming Ordinance to allow for the development of a gaming enterprise in the future. A class III gaming facility is in the planning stages.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government represents the largest on-reservation employer, with a full-time work force in the neighborhood of 90 employees.

MINING

Commercial mineral resources on the reservation include undeveloped sand and gravel deposits, adobe materials, and pumice. The pueblo also has the potential for developing geothermal energy sources. Possible drilling sites have been identified on the western edge of the reservation.

SERVICES

The pueblo is well-known for its red and black polished and carved pottery. The pottery is fashioned from native clay, which is mixed with tuff (blue sand) by either hand or foot. To achieve the smooth, shiny texture, each hand-crafted piece is hand-sanded and polished before firing. Many homes in the village display signs which say "pottery for sale" or simply "open." Inquiring visitors are invited to see the wares and meet the artisans. The pueblo is home to a number of noted artists and sculptors. Beadwork, cloth embroidering, weaving, wood carvings and other craftwares are sold throughout the pueblo. In addition, the tribe operates the Tobacco Shop of Espanola, a lucrative smokeshop.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism is the major industry on the reservation. Santa Clara Canyon Recreation Area is a beautiful and extremely popular site for visitors, featuring 86 campsites (some for RV's), a sheltered cabin, portable toilets, available drinking water, and abundant picnic sites. Hiking in the canyon, fishing, and seasonal hunting are the prevailing activities. The impressive Puye Cliff Dwellings, the ancestral home of the Santa Clara Tribe, are a National Historic Landmark. Two self-guided walking tours explore the cliffs. There are three different trails, and stairways

join two levels of cliff dwellings with the 740-room pueblo ruin. Guided tour packages to the Puye Cliff Dwellings, which include a pueblo feast, are available from April through September. The tribe celebrates St. Anthony's Feast Day on June 13 and Santa Clara Feast Day, in honor of the pueblo's patron saint, on August 12. Santa Clara Feast Day includes traditional dances and an art festival.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Road access to the reservation is provided by U.S. Highway 84 via Santa Fe and Route 30 via Espanola. Interstate 25 runs north-south through Santa Fe. Commercial air service is available in Santa Fe. Nearby Espanola maintains a small, private airport. Bus and truck lines serve Espanola as well. Commercial train facilities are located in Lamy, 40 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity to the pueblo is provided by the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. The Gas Company of New Mexico provides natural gas service. The pueblo's Sanitation Department maintains the community sewer and water systems and provides solid waste pick-up and disposal. Hospitalization and medical services are provided through the Pueblo Health Center, the Espanola Hospital, and the Santa Fe Indian Hospital. The pueblo has a BIA day school for grades K-6. The ENIPC administers Head Start and scholarship programs. Older students attend Espanola Public Schools.

Santo Domingo Pueblo

Federal reservation
Keresan
Sandoval County, New Mexico

Pueblo of Santo Domingo
P.O. Box 99
Santo Domingo Pueblo, NM 87052
(505) 465-2214
Fax: 465-2688

Total area (BIA 1994)	71,331.14 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	70,331.14 acres
Total labor force	874
High school graduate or higher	61.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.1%
Unemployment rate	12.6%
Per capita income	$5,217
Total reservation population (BIA 1993)	3,446
Percent tribal members (BIA 1993)	98%
Tribal enrollment (BIA 1993)	4,050

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Santo Domingo Pueblo covers 102 square miles of land southwest of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The pueblo sits on the east bank of the Rio Grande near Interstate 25. The reservation's village, Kiwa, was preceded by at least three villages, two along the Arroyo de Galisteo and a more recent one about a mile west of the present village. Flooding caused all the old sites to be abandoned. When the Spanish first met the people of Santo Domingo in the 1500s, they were living on the Arroyo de Galisteo. The pueblo's present site was established around 1700.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Santo Domingo Pueblo has always been prominent in New Mexico history. The Camino Real, running from Mexico to Taos, had a stopping place at Santo Domingo. The Santo Domingo Mission has been the chief mission in the area since the village was founded. The people of the pueblo subsisted on farming and livestock raising, as many still do today. Their jewelry and other craft products are famous.

The Santo Domingo have a very strong sense of unity as a people, and they have held on to their values and traditional ways in spite of extensive contact with other cultures. They are able to integrate selected aspects of the modern world into their own system of values without compromising their beliefs or their identity. This steadfastness has made the Santo Domingo Pueblo admired by other tribes and non-Indians alike.

GOVERNMENT

The Santo Domingo Tribal Council is the governing authority of the pueblo. There are 35 council members, all former tribal officers, who serve life terms. Officers include war captains, governors, and fiscales. They are appointed to one-year terms by the caciques. A tribal spokesperson and a secretary also serve on the council; their terms of office are unspecified. The tribe has no written constitution; decisions are made according to precedent or common law. The council seeks consensus when addressing an issue, although sometimes, for the sake of time, decisions are made by majority rule.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Farming and ranching, traditional ways of life on the pueblo, are still pursued. An estimated 2,384 acres are farmed; there are 64,951 acres of grazing land (enough to support 275 head of cattle). About 76 families are engaged in ranching or farming. The availability of water is a perennial problem. The pueblo has made ongoing studies to identify irrigable acreage for current and future uses and developments.

The pueblo also receives income from various leases and permits, including a U.S. Post Office and PNM franchise agreement.

MINING

Santo Domingo Pueblo is rich in mineral resources, including oil and gas, coal, uranium, gypsum, clay, pumice, and sand and gravel.

SERVICES

The pueblo operates a service station on Interstate 25, the area's principal north-south arterial. The service station lies on a 30-acre tract which has been set aside for commercial development, including a market for the world-renowned jewelers and artisans of Santo Domingo.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

An annual arts and crafts fair is held at the pueblo. A small museum and visitors' center is located near the service station.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 25, just east of the pueblo, is a major north-south artery. Bus service is available in Santa Fe. Commercial air service is available at Albuquerque International Airport, 40 miles south. Trains stop at the railroad siding at Domingo, 1.5 miles from the pueblo.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Electricity is provided by Public Service Company of New Mexico and gas by Gas Company of New Mexico. Children in the pueblo attend Bernalillo Public Schools. The Santo Domingo Health Station provides outpatient services; inpatient care is available at the Santa Fe Indian Hospital.

Taos Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tiwa
Taos County, New Mexico

Taos Pueblo
P.O. Box 1846
Taos, NM 87571
(505) 758-8626
Fax: 758-8831

Total area (BIA 1994)	95,341 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	95,336 acres
Total labor force	528
High school graduate or higher (1995)	70.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher (1995)	6%
Unemployment rate (1995)	25+%
Per capita income	$4,697
Total reservation population (1995)	1,700
Tribal enrollment	2,200

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Taos Pueblo covers 95,341 acres in northern New Mexico, 3 miles north of the town of Taos and 70 miles up the Rio Grande from Santa Fe. The pueblo sits in a valley at the base of 13,161-foot Wheeler Peak, the tallest mountain in New Mexico. This is a beautifully scenic region which supports ample farming and livestock raising. When the Spanish encountered Taos Pueblo in the year 1540, it looked much as it does today. Like other Pueblo Indians, the Taos Indians were declared citizens of Mexico when that nation gained its independence from Spain. The tribe and its land base were confirmed by the U.S. under the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The pueblo is organized into various zones: a 54,000-acre wilderness zone; religious and ceremonial zones which span 6,160 acres; housing and crop land zones covering 10,938 acres; commercial zones which span 6,500 acres; 925 acres of recreational zones; and range management zones covering 16,957 acres. The pueblo is involved in purchasing the 16,000-acre Moreno Ranch.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Tiwa-speaking community of Taos Pueblo has inhabited the Taos Valley since about a.d. 900. The Taos Indians were typically at the forefront of pueblo revolts against domination by the Spanish and in 1847 joined the Mexican settlers in their fight against the U.S. government. These altercations set the tone for the tribe's determination to protect its water rights, political sovereignty, and land base. Perhaps the most dramatic of their battles has been for Blue Lake, the tribe's most important religious shrine, lying 20 miles from the pueblo, behind Taos Mountain. When Blue Lake and 48,000 acres of surrounding aboriginal-use area were incorporated into the Carson National Forest in 1906, the tribe took the government to court, finally winning their case for restoration in 1970. This marked the first time that land instead of money was returned to an American Indian tribe upon completion of a land claims case.

The tenacity displayed by the tribe in persevering for so long against overwhelming odds is reflected in their conservatism—apparent in their closed system and rule of secrecy which forbids all tribal members from ever revealing anything intrinsic of Taos culture. This system has also served to suppress internal dissent. Moreover, within the old village of Taos Pueblo, electricity and running water are still not permitted. The tribe's world-view, which stresses a powerful sense of spiritual tradition, community, and loyalty to one's extended kin, remains a commanding anchor within the pueblo.

The tribe has traditionally relied on agriculture, hunting, and to a lesser extent, stockraising for its subsistence. These pursuits have now been largely supplanted by wage employment, government grants, self-help projects, and, increasingly, by the thriving local tourist industry. The abundance of visitors to the idyllic village of Taos Pueblo has been an undeniable boon to the numerous tribal artists, craftspeople, and to retailers. While tourism and an increased emphasis on higher education have equipped ever greater numbers of tribal members for economic survival in the late 20th century, many young and middle-aged adults continue to leave the reservation for employment elsewhere. Still, tribal culture remains active and vibrant. Extended family ties appear as strong as ever, and the tribe has, since the 1970s, seen a renewed commitment on the part of many of its younger members to their identity as Taos Indians. In addition, the kiva-based religion maintains the tribe's rich ceremonial life. The pueblo hosts numerous ceremonies and dances throughout the year, most of which are open to visitors.

GOVERNMENT

Taos Pueblo is a sovereign, self-governed community with a traditional form of government consisting of the Tribal Council, the office of the Governor, and the Office of the WarChief [sic]. The Tribal Council is the highest authority and consists of more than 50 members who serve for life. The Council's members include important religious leaders and all former governors, lieutenant governors, warchiefs, and lieutenant warchiefs. All major concerns of the pueblo are presented to the Tribal Council.

The day-to-day affairs of the pueblo are governed by the Office of the Governor and the Office of the WarChief. The Governor, WarChief, and their staffs are appointed by the Tribal Council and serve one-year terms of office.

The Governor's Office consists of ten officials. Their jurisdiction includes the village itself, church matters, the well-being of the pueblo community, law and order, roads, water issues, and primary relations with the non-Indian community.

The 12 staff members in the WarChief's office have jurisdiction over the land and natural resource base, with the exception of water resources. They are responsible for boundary control, trespass matters, hunting, grazing, and crop control, and take care of the pueblo's herd of bison, numbering more than 90 head.

Within this traditional framework, the tribal government established the "Central Management System" to manage and administer the pueblo's federal program responsibilities not reserved by the Governor or the WarChief. Additionally, in 1994 the Tribal Government chartered a business entity, "Taos Pueblo

Enterprises, Inc.," to promote tribal economic development and to develop and manage tribally owned business.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are presently 10,000 acres of potentially irrigable lands on the reservation, served by nearly 50 miles of irrigation ditches. Crops include alfalfa, hay, and vegetables. In addition, the reservation features over 49,000 acres of rangeland, of which about 8,700 acres are noncommercial forest. The tribe currently maintains about 430 head of cattle and about 800 horses. Most of the livestock is raised for individual use and sold at area auctions. The tribe is considering using the newly acquired Moreno Ranch property for bison raising. The pueblo has adopted a conservative approach toward the extractive use of resources based on traditional values and the desire to preserve existing land use patterns.

FISHERIES

The streams and lakes on and near the reservation are popular recreational fishing sites and bring in a portion of the area's tourist revenue.

FORESTRY

The tribe's sacred Blue Lake area, once part of the Carson National Forest, contains most of the reservation's 43,672 acres of commercial timber. Although rich in game and forest products, the Blue Lake Wilderness is maintained as a religious sanctuary for the exclusive use of tribal members. The Moreno Valley Land is also heavily forested. Forest management plans for this ranch land are being drawn up.

GAMING

The tribe operates the Taos Pueblo Pull Tabs facility. It features bingo pull tabs for $1, $5, and $25. A full-service bingo hall is under development.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Along with tourism, federal/BIA grants and projects represent the major source of income and employment on the reservation.

MANUFACTURING

A number of small businesses owned by tribal members produce hand-crafted items. These include deer horn sculptures, mica-flecked pottery, silver and turquoise jewelry, blankets, tanned buckskin moccasins, and drums. There are presently at least 14 such businesses affiliated with the pueblo; they represent a considerable source of revenue and employment for the tribe.

MINING

Though at one time the region bustled with gold mining activities, today the pueblo's commercially viable minerals are largely limited to sand and gravel, adobe materials, and building stone.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism and recreation represent the backbone of the pueblo's economy. Virtually all of the tribal businesses cater primarily to the tourist element. The pueblo, nominated as a World Heritage Site, is perhaps the most photographed and easily recognizable pueblo in the world. The tribe charges entrance fees and additional fees for taking photographs. Tribal members serve as tour guides within the historic village area. Two new restaurants provide traditional and contemporary foods. The Taos Indian Horse Ranch offers historical tours and horseback-riding packages. Dances and ceremonial events can be witnessed by visitors on 12 feast days throughout the year. Also open to the public is an intertribal pow wow held in July.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The pueblo is accessible by Highway 68, which runs north-south through the town of Taos, and Route 240 which runs directly to the reservation. Access to Interstate Highways include I-25, 75 miles south near Santa Fe, and I-40, 135 miles south in Albuquerque. The TNM Bus Line runs to and from Taos, Taos Ski Valley, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque. The Taos Municipal Airport is open 24 hours and features a 5,800-foot runway. The nearest commercial train service is in Lamy, NM.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The pueblo does not allow electricity within its old village. Water is obtained from Taos Creek. During the last 15 years, electric, water, and sewer utility lines were extended to serve most of the residential areas of the reservation. Extension of natural gas services is under negotiation. Medical services are provided by an on-reservation ambulatory clinic, operated by the IHS Holy Cross Hospital in the town of Taos, by private physicians, and the IHS Santa Fe Indian Hospital. The pueblo operates several community-based health service programs.

On-reservation education services include a Head Start program, and the K-8 BIA-operated Taos Day School. Both public and private schools in the nearby town of Taos offer K-12 education. Several families elect to board their junior high and high school-aged children at the BIA-operated Santa Fe Indian School. Options for post-secondary education are expanding due to the newly established Taos Campus of the University of New Mexico.

Tesuque Pueblo

Federal reservation
Tewa
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Tesuque Pueblo
Route 11, Box 1
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 983-2667
Fax: 982-2331

Total area (BIA 1994)	16,813.16 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	16,810.6 acres
Total labor force	117
High school graduate or higher	78.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	7.8%
Unemployment rate	11.1%
Per capita income	$8,568
Total reservation population	702
Tribal enrollment	40

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Tesuque Pueblo tribal lands cover 16,813 acres in northern New Mexico, 9 miles north of Santa Fe. Tesuque is the southernmost of the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos. The reservation sits in the foothills of the scenic Sangre de Cristo Mountains at an elevation of about 7,000 feet. Topographically, it consists primarily of juniper-covered hills and grazing land. In addition, the pueblo

owns the Aspen Ranch and Vigil Grant, two pine-forested areas in the Sangre de Cristos. These two holdings make up the bulk of the tribe's forested land.

The pueblo was established around the year 1250. Like other Pueblo Indians, the Tesuque were declared citizens of Mexico when that nation gained its independence from Spain. The tribe's rights were confirmed by the United States in the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The pueblo and its original land grant of 16,708 acres were patented in 1864. A subsequent tribal land purchase brought the reservation to its current size.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The present-day village of Tesuque was established in 1694 along the Tesuque River, just north of Santa Fe. The name Tesuque is a Spanish variant of the word "tecuge," which means "structure at a narrow place." The Tesuque Pueblo is one of the most conservative and traditional of the Tewa Pueblos. Like Taos Pueblo, the traditional religious officials (fiscales) exercise great influence within the tribal government and in all community affairs. Nevertheless, the tremendous growth and popularity of the region, particularly Santa Fe, have forced the Tesuque to keep pace with the political changes of the 20th century. The key issues in this regard have been land and water rights. During this century, the Tesuque have come under intense pressure to give up or lease water and land to outsiders. During the early part of the century, significant numbers of Anglo settlers began moving into the Tesuque Valley and putting great stress upon the valley's water supply. The Tesuque constructed a dam in 1923 to insure water for the pueblo's main irrigation ditch, and from 1929 to 1935 the Indian Irrigation Service constructed a pair of infiltration basins near the river to alleviate continuing tribal water shortages. Water shortage remains a profound issue today as this semi-arid region's population grows to a level far greater than can be supported naturally The tribe has also had its share of run-ins with unscrupulous land developers and would-be business partners. In 1970, for instance, tribal officials signed an agreement with a Santa Fe development company to lease over 5,000 acres of land for development of a resort complex, which would include a golf course, multiple hotels and restaurants, residential lots, and the like. After evidence of bad faith and deception on the part of the developer, the tribe canceled the lease in 1976.

Traditionally the economy of the pueblo has been agricultural. While agricultural activity continues on a limited scale today, the tribe now realizes much of its income from the leasing of land to small businesses, as well as from the operation of several tribally owned businesses, including high-stakes bingo operation, a number of arts and crafts shops, and a small organic farming enterprise. Additionally, many of the tribe's members work at day jobs in Santa Fe and Los Alamos. Traditional culture remains quite vital in the pueblo, with various dances and ceremonials taking place throughout the year. Tribal artists, particularly those who produce traditional pottery, are beginning to see a greater demand for their work in Santa Fe's thriving Native American art market.

GOVERNMENT

The Tesuque tribal government is based on Spanish institutions which are now thoroughly integrated into the tribe's own political-religious system. The governing body is the Tribal Council, which acts as a liaison between the pueblo and outside contacts. Council officers include the governor, lieutenant governor, sheriff, two fiscales, the war captain, and two assistants. Elections are held on the first of January, and terms of office are one year. The fiscales, whose duties are usually church-connected, also give administrative assistance to the governor. The administrative affairs of all service programs are under the direction of the governor and the tribal business manager. Tribal Council meetings are scheduled for the second Tuesday of each month. The tribe has no constitution or charter.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are presently about 600 acres of irrigated lands served by about 9 miles of irrigation ditches. An additional 200 acres of tribal lands are suitable for agricultural development. Current crops include alfalfa and vegetables, generally for home consumption. The pueblo also features 15,820 acres of rangeland which, at present, support less than a 100 head of cattle. There is potential for further development of both agriculture and ranching.

CONSTRUCTION

The pueblo has completed buildings to house various tribal programs such as Head Start and a Senior Citizens' Center. The tribe is also restoring some of the old houses in the plaza. These construction projects have resulted in employment for a number of tribal members. Additionally, a fair number of tribal members find employment in Santa Fe's booming construction industry.

FORESTRY

The Aspen Ranch and Vigil Grant, two tribal holdings in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, comprise the bulk of the tribe's forested land. At the present time, 350 acres of these lands are considered commercial timber areas.

GAMING

The tribe operates the popular Camel Rock Casino along the highway between Santa Fe and Espanola. This facility offers high-stakes mega-bingo, blackjack, poker, craps, and slot machines. The casino has a restaurant, snack bar, and gift shop and employs over 350 persons.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Federal and state grants and projects (distributed through the tribal government) comprise a major source of employment on the reservation. About 42 tribal members are employed through the tribal government's various branches and programs.

MINING

Commercial excavation of sand and gravel has taken place periodically along streams on the reservation.

SERVICES

In addition to the bingo casino, the tribe operates an RV campground. Amenities include a convenience store, heated swimming pool, and laundry facilities. Additionally, the tribe leases land to over 30 businesses, ranging from horse stables to camping areas to service stations, convenience stores, and specialty shops. Many tribal members are artists who sell their work through both the Santa Fe Indian Market and the Eight Northern Pueblos Indian Market.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Santa Fe area has become, in recent years, a major tourist destination; the Native American presence is a significant draw. In this vein, the Tesuque Pueblo attracts many visitors who come to observe the various dances and ceremonials that take place on the pueblo. Also popular with tourists are the sculptures, micaceous and non-micaceous pottery, and paintings produced by numerous tribal members. Moreover, the region abounds with

breathtaking mountain scenery, hiking, skiing, fishing, and hotels and restaurants of every hue. The Bandelier National Monument and Painted Cave are also nearby.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The pueblo is located on U.S. Highway 64/285, 9 miles north of Santa Fe. Interstate 25 runs north-south within a few miles. Commercial air, bus, and trucking lines serve Santa Fe. The nearest commercial rail service is in Lamy, 30 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Public Service Company of New Mexico provides electricity to the reservation. Gas is available through local distributors. The water and sewer systems for the reservation were installed by the U.S. Public Health Service. The USPHS hospital in Santa Fe provides nearby health care facilities. Additionally, the tribe maintains a Community Health Representative to assist tribal members in obtaining health services. A BIA-operated day school for grades 1-6 has operated on the pueblo for decades. Public schools in nearby Pojoaque and Santa Fe provide educational facilities for junior high and high school students, while the Santa Fe Indian School serves as a traditional alternative.

Zia Pueblo

Federal reservation
Keresan
Sandoval County, New Mexico

Pueblo of Zia
135 Capitol Square Drive
Zia Pueblo, NM 87053-6013
(505) 867-3304
Fax: 867-3308

Total area (BIA 1994)	121,611 acres
Federal trust (BIA 1994)	119,538 acres
Fee (BIA 1994)	2,039 acres
Total labor force	268
High school graduate or higher	64.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.4%
Unemployment rate	19.4%
Per capita income	$4,893
Total reservation population	638
Tribal enrollment	750

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Zia Pueblo spans an area of 190 square miles, or 121,577 acres, in north-central New Mexico. It is located approximately 35 miles northwest of Albuquerque and 60 miles southwest of Santa Fe. The reservation lies within the Upper Sonoran Life Zone, characterized by pinon and juniper woodlands and ponderosa pine forests. Elevations on the pueblo range from 5,300 feet to 9,042 feet, with most of the reservation averaging between 5,500 and 6,500 feet. Topography varies greatly, from the steep mountain slopes and canyons of the Sierra Nacimiento Mountains to the gently sloping flood plain of the Jemez River. The Pajarito and Jemez Plateaus compose a large portion of the reservation.

The present site of Zia was settled in and has been continuously occupied since around a.d. 1250. A Spanish land grant to Zia was enacted in 1689. Mexico recognized the grant after Mexican independence in 1821, and the United States honored it as well, following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. The size of the original grant is not certain, but the United States recognized it at 16,282 acres. Purchases and executive orders since then have increased the reservation to its present size. Acquisition of new lands is an on-going concern of the tribe.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The early ancestors of the Zia are thought to be the Eastern Anasazi who lived in the Chaco Canyon area of western New Mexico prior to a.d. 400 . At the end of the 12th century, these people began shifting southeastward, probably motivated in part by the 25- year "Great Drought" during the beginning of the thirteenth century, and ended up in their present location. The tribe's first contact with the Spanish was the 1541 encounter with the Coronado Expedition. Spanish records from the time describe Zia as containing over 1,000 well-kept two- and three-story houses and over 4,000 adult males, as well as women and children. Spanish interference with the pueblo's spiritual traditions led the Zia to join in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and during the 1688 reconquest by the Spanish, the pueblo was decimated by a bloody assault. In 1692, the Zians accepted mass baptism and became nominal Roman Catholics. This action did not erase the old ways, however. Today, Zia maintains its elaborate, centuries-old cultural and religious traditions. The pueblo's sophisticated dry farming methods have made successful cultivation by large populations possible in a desert climate. Traditional crops include corn, beans, squash, and melons. The tribe has for centuries utilized ditch irrigation around pueblo farmlands.

After the Spanish introduced sheep and cattle in 1598, the tribe gradually shifted toward a pastoral economy to the extent that, by the mid-20th century, livestock grazing was clearly dominant. By the 1960s, sheep herding had, for various reasons, become unprofitable for the tribe, though cattle-raising has persisted through recent years. Today the tribe's main income comes from wage jobs in the nearby cities of Albuquerque and Rio Rancho, from farming, and from ranching. Additionally, the tribe generates revenue through the leasing of land for uses consistent with tribal views and values. The Zia also own lands within the non-Indian community of San Ysidro, which it intends to develop under an Enterprise Zone status. The tribe is promoting the reservation as a site for film production, an effort which has successfully attracted a number of "big time" productions. Finally, the production of traditional arts and crafts provides both a supplemental income and an important connection to the tribe's past. Zia opened a cultural center and museum in 1992 and continues to hold various celebrations, ceremonies, and dances throughout the year.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the rules of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, though its members also consider themselves a traditionally organized tribe. The tribal government is run by the Zia Tribal Council. Officers include a governor, lieutenant governor, and assistants appointed annually by the Religious Council. The General Council, or Zia Secular Council, is composed of all male tribal members 18 years of age or older. The tribe maintains its own Tribal Court System, with the governor serving as chief judge.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The only irrigated cropland on the reservation lies along the Jemez River, upstream from the pueblo. The majority of the crops produced come from small garden plots and are primarily for

personal consumption, though some are sold locally at farmers and produce markets. Crops include corn, alfalfa, chili, and pasture grasses, totaling about 130 acres, with a market value of approximately $50,000 annually.

Virtually all of the reservation is used as grazing land, approximately 104,000 acres, with most of this allotted to specific families for grazing purposes. The grazing land is considered capable of supporting about 825 head of cattle. Since numerous families on the reservation practice grazing as a source of supplemental income, overgrazing has become a problem, resulting in accelerated erosion of fragile lands. To combat this problem, the reservation has been divided into 15 grazing management units. The tribe has also implemented and is monitoring the effects of the Savory Grazing Method on some of its land.

FISHERIES

Zia Lake, located on the north side of the Jemez River, features excellent year-round recreational catfish and trout fishing.

FORESTRY

Zia has a small amount of commercial timber in the Nacimiento Mountains on the southern portion of the reservation, primarily white pine and ponderosa pine. Individuals also harvest small amounts of pinon and juniper for personal use.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

In 1992, the tribal government had an administrative staff of 14 full-time employees and a number of part-time workers.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Between 1987 and 1989, the tribe purchased some 75 acres of commercial property in the nearby village of San Ysidro, fronting busy Highway 44. Preliminary development plans have been drawn up, with possible uses including a government agency building, a grocery store, specialty stores, an RV park, a storage yard, and a feed store.

MINING

The reservation contains large amounts of commercial gypsum, some of which is being quarried and mined by the Centex American Gypsum Company. The average purity of the gypsum is an excellent 98.1%. The tribe realizes significant royalties and modest employment from this arrangement. Sub-bituminous coal deposits are also found within the Rio Puerco coalfield on the southwestern portion of the reservation. At this time, development of the seams is not considered economically feasible. During the late 1950s, a small amount of uranium was mined on the reservation. Other pockets of uranium have since been discovered. Significant amounts of travertine, a decorative building stone, also exist on the reservation; a joint development venture with an outside company has been considered. Finally, the reservation holds potentially lucrative amounts of humate, deposits of humic acid, which can be sold as a soil conditioner.

SERVICES

The tribe constructed a cultural center adjacent to tribal headquarters in 1984 which includes a library, a laundromat, a gallery and a sales site for Zia pottery, dresses, and belts, and the Zia Food Co-op. The Co-op employs a full-time manager and several additional workers. Tribal potters work on the premises at the center. The tribe also operates a small convenience store. Finally, the pueblo is actively promoting film production on the reservation, touting its striking scenery and topography, as well as its easy accessibility from Albuquerque. Several motion pictures have already been produced in part or entirely on Zia lands, including *The ARC, Desperado II, Dead or Alive, Earth 2,* and *New Eden*.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

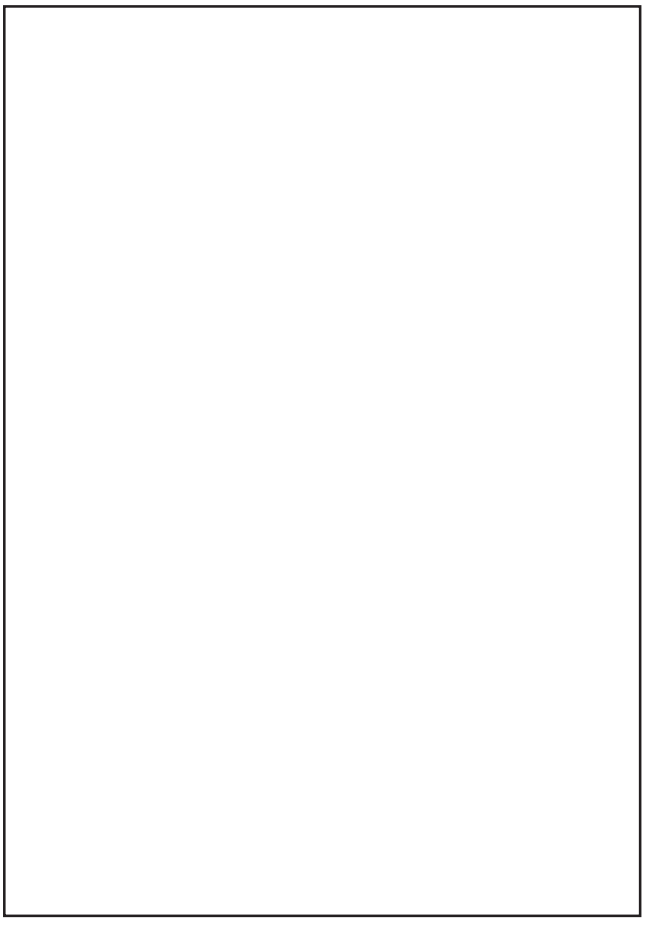
Zia Lake is a popular recreation area, offering fishing, swimming, and hiking. The Zia Pueblo Cultural Center (see “Services”) is also quite popular with visitors. The tribe holds a number of annual ceremonies, including the Our Lady Of Assumption Fiesta, an Indian festival featuring the Corn Dance, held on August 15; buffalo dances on December 25-26, and an Easter celebration.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The pueblo is located along State Highway 44, a short distance from Interstate 25. Greyhound Bus maintains one scheduled stop at the pueblo per day. Air and rail services are located in Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided to the pueblo by the Jemez Mountain Cooperative. Propane is purchased through local distributors. Water is furnished through community wells drilled by the Indian Health Service. Sewage needs are met by a system of lagoons, also installed by the IHS. The tribe maintains its own solid waste disposal system, which includes a landfill. Most health care services are provided by the Albuquerque Area Indian Health Services. The Albuquerque Service Unit maintains the Zia Clinic for Zia tribal members. Students attend public school in the Jemez district.



Summer Corn at Zia Pueblo

Zuni Pueblo

Federal reservation
Zuni
McKinley, Valencia, and Catron counties, New Mexico
Apache County, Arizona

Pueblo of Zuni
P.O. Box 339
Zuni, NM 87327
(505) 782-4481
Fax: 782-2700

Total area (BIA 1994)	463, 271 acres
Tribally owned (BIA 1994)	461,057 acres
Allotted (BIA 1994)	2,213 acres
Individually owned (BIA 1994)	2,213 acres
Total labor force	4,500
High school graduate or higher	55.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.6%
Unemployment rate	13.8%
Per capita income	$3,904
Total reservation population (BIA)	8,854
Tribal enrollment	9,562

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Located in the west-central part of New Mexico, Zuni Pueblo is one of the largest and most remote of the 19 New Mexico Indian Pueblos. Zuni borders the New Mexico state line, lying due west of Albuquerque and directly south of Gallup, on Route 602. In addition, the reservation includes a modest tract of land surrounding the Zuni Salt Lake, 30 miles south of the main reservation, and two large tracts of land near the confluence of the Zuni and Little Colorado River valleys in east-central Arizona. The reservation spans approximately 450,000 acres of rangelands, croplands, and mixed conifer forests. Of this total, a small amount is allotted. The Village of Zuni represents the pueblo's population center and is the site of all governmental, educational, health, and service organizations.

The present-day reservation lies on the site of Halona, one of the "Seven Cities of Cibola." Zuni Pueblo, the community's principal town, was founded around 1350. The main body of the reservation was established by the Executive Order of 1877. The pueblo's land was put into trust by an Act of Congress in 1978.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Zuni and their ancestors have occupied the Zuni and Little Colorado River valleys for more than 2,000 years. Soon after the Spanish conquest of Mexico, the Spaniards heard rumors of the Zuni and the Seven Cities of Cibola. Francisco de Coronado first met the Zuni on his expedition of 1540 and later invaded the capital of the Seven Cities, Hawikuh. The Spanish established their first mission there in 1629.

After the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States came to hold sovereignty over the 15.2 million acre Zuni aboriginal territory. At this time the Zuni Tribe was arguably the wealthiest and most secure political force in that region of the southwest. The core of the tribe's traditional lands lay in the Zuni Mountains, the watershed of the Zuni River, and the beautiful mountain pastures and many thousands of acres of richly cultivated agricultural lands. During the mid-19th century, the Zuni cultivated ten to twelve thousand acres of crops in this region (largely corn), and grazed thousands of sheep upon the grasslands within a two million acre area. They also harvested a great deal of salt from the Zuni Salt Lake, which provided them an important resource for trading.

Between 1846 and 1876, the U.S. government actively encouraged non-Indian settlement of the West. As a result, the Zunis lost control of approximately nine million acres of territory during this period. Still, the tribe maintained control over most of its grazing land and almost all of its upper watershed area. The U.S. Congress, having determined that a southern transcontinental railroad would greatly benefit the nation, authorized the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to begin building. As the railway was scheduled to cut across Zuni territory, the federal government set aside a small tract of land for a Zuni reservation. In 1881, Atlantic and Pacific cut a swath through the former Zuni territory, cutting tens of millions of board feet of lumber from the once-pristine watershed area in the process. The cumulative effect of these activities was almost unparalleled environmental damage, primarily through erosion. Calls for a national forest area in the Zuni Mountains went unheeded, and during the early 20th century, logging and grazing intensified. Between 1912 and 1940, all but 5,000 acres of the remaining commercial timber in the Zuni Mountains was cut. By 1940, the Forest Service observed that the Zuni Mountains were largely denuded, barren, and cut through with runoff gullies up to 30 feet deep. At least 11,000 acres of prime irrigable land have been lost to Zuni agricultural use since the coming of the railroad in 1881.

As an alternative to crop agriculture, the BIA began promoting the Zuni livestock industry during the late 1930s. The BIA instituted grazing regulations, fencing, and assigned parcels. Today the reservation supports about 14,000 sheep, as well as cattle and other farm animals.

Petitions from the tribe in 1917, 1935, and 1949 led to the expansion of the reservation. Since that time the tribe has been involved in nearly continuous litigation over land claims and water rights. In 1978, the tribe was awarded the return of their Salt Lake property. Claims for damages to their remaining trust lands, archeological sites, water, and other resources were dismissed by the courts in New Mexico during the 1980s and await reinstatement at a future date. In 1984, the tribe was successful in regaining a tract of Arizona land known as "Zuni Heaven," though access to the site immediately became a problem due to the resistance of a neighboring rancher. In 1990, in separate Court of Claims cases, the Zuni finally received compensation for lands taken without authority and an award to establish a permanent trust for sustainable development and rehabilitation of degraded lands.

Today, unemployment remains high on the reservation, but the tribe has established a number of successful businesses, including traditional arts and crafts enterprises and an archeological consulting company. Throughout everything, the Zunis have maintained a strong sense of community, and their native tongue has remained their primary language.

GOVERNMENT

During the 1890s, the U.S. government undermined the Zuni's traditional political structure by jailing the Zuni Bow priests and preventing them from exercising their traditional executive authority on behalf of the Priestly Council. Turmoil ensued and by 1934, the tribe voted to accept the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act. By 1970, the tribe ratified its constitution, which had been authorized by the IRA. Currently, the Pueblo of Zuni Tribal Council acts as the governing body for the reservation. The tribal government is structured to include a

legislative branch, a judicial branch, and an executive branch. Officials of the legislative branch include a governor, lieutenant governor, and six tribal council members, all of whom are elected to four-year terms. The pueblo has its own Department of Natural Resources, consisting of seven programs: Hydrology, Range Conservation, Sustainable Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife, Geographic Information Systems, Solid Waste, and Safety of Dams.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Sheep production stands as the top agriculture venture on the reservation; the tribe maintains herds totaling approximately 14,000 in number. They also have about 2,000 head of cattle, 250 hogs and pigs, 200 fowl, 150 horses, and 50 goats. Crop farming, which once spanned over 12,000 acres of Zuni territory, today is limited to under 1,400 acres. The Zuni continue to be known for their traditional peach orchards.

The Zuni Sustainable Agriculture Project (ZSAP), a part of the Zuni Land Conservation Act, has recently completed an important mapping project of the Zuni agricultural lands. In addition, the Zuni are working toward protecting their "folk" varieties of traditional crop seeds, including corn, beans, squash, melons, chilies, and peaches.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Since the 1960s, the Zuni tribe has had three primary goals for development: increase individual income, enhance educational opportunity, and improve living conditions. The tribe has dedicated their $50 million in land claims compensation toward these goals and has started work on a plan for wise investment in sustainable development projects.

The Zuni Land Conservation Act, passed in 1990, includes a permanent trust fund to help implement the Zuni Sustainable Resource Development Plan to deal with land use and social and economic issues. The project has received international attention and acclaim as a model of culturally sensitive sustainable resource development.

In formulating the plan, the tribe used cultural values and community input as the foundation for policy on sustainable development. Much of the plan deals with watershed and wetlands restoration.

FISHERIES

Nutria Lake and the Zuni River, which lie on tribal lands, along with the Cibola National Forest, provide excellent fishing opportunities. Additionally, the reservation has six reservoirs stocked with rainbow and cutthroat trout, northern pike, channel catfish, and largemouth bass. Permits may be purchased at various locations on the pueblo.

FORESTRY

Though the vast majority of the Zuni's forest lands were decimated through clearcutting by outside interests, the reservation still contains some forested lands. These include mostly mixed conifers. The land is maintained by the Zuni Agency of the BIA, Forestry Branch. The branch includes Forest Management and Fire Management.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government remains the largest employer on the reservation. By 1980 the tribe employed 482 people within its 71 tribal programs, organized under nine divisions. Federal funding cuts during the 1980s, however, have resulted in a reduction in the number of programs and employees.

MANUFACTURING

Crafts are produced at Zuni by a community of 1,000 artists, craftspeople, and entrepreneurs who work in hundreds of mini-workshops set up in garages, dining rooms, and small outbuildings. The products of this cottage industry are the famous Zuni jewelry, fetishes, pottery, paintings, and beadwork. Breadmaking is another cottage industry on the pueblo. Tribal members have acquired the skills to apply traditional artistry to furniture and a variety of wood products. The future promises a business climate of small, nonpolluting industries, with growth in the service industries. These activities currently generate highly significant revenues for a wide sector of the tribal community.

SERVICES

Most of the tribal businesses are centered around the arts and crafts industry. Pueblo of Zuni Arts & Crafts is housed in the Zuni Tribal Building and features turquoise, coral, jet, and silver jewelry, along with pottery, fetishes, and contemporary art. The Zuni Craftsmen Cooperative is a non-profit organization which markets work by Zuni artists. In addition, Zuni Archeology accepts contracts to assist businesses seeking archeology clearance on development projects.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe hosts numerous special events such as the Shalako Ceremony, a major pueblo event that takes place in early December, and the Zuni Tribal Fair, featuring four days of festivities each Labor Day Weekend. Other recreational activities include hiking and camping, and hunting and fishing are available on the Zuni Reservation. Hiking is permitted in designated areas around the Hawikuh and Village of the Great Kivas archaeological sites, the Nutria Box Canyon Wilderness, and around the fishing lakes. Hiking permits are occasionally issued for other areas, at the tribe's discretion. Camping is permitted in the immediate vicinity of the fishing lakes and at the Nutria Lakes Campground.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 53 crosses the reservation from east to west, while State Highway 32 runs north-south and intersects Route 53 on the east side of the reservation. Commercial air, bus, and train service is available in Gallup, 40 miles to the north. Commercial trucking companies serve the reservation directly. The Zuni Tribe maintains a 4,800-foot paved and lighted landing strip that can handle twin-engine aircraft.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is furnished to the pueblo through Continental Divide Electrical Cooperative. The Zuni Domestic Water and Sewage Association operates the water and sewage system for the reservation. Medical care is provided by the Zuni Comprehensive Community Health Center, which includes the Rehoboth McKinley Christian Health Care Services Dialysis Unit. The Zuni health care facility combines a 37-bed inpatient facility with a diversified and active outpatient clinic system. In 1980, the Zunis became the first tribe in New Mexico to establish a public school district with boundaries coinciding with their reservation. The Zuni district currently serves 1,600 K-12 students in four public schools. There are also two parochial elementary / middle schools. The University of New Mexico offers liberal arts and vocational-technology courses on the reservation, while UNM's Gallup branch offers additional liberal arts courses, professional preparatory classes, and vocational-technical training.